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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1464

CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

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CENTRAL ASIAN PRESS SURVEYS -- 1983

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the Soviet Muslim republics of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on party affairs, international relations, economics, social, cultural and military issues.

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Political Affairs

PARTY CADRE POLICY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 June 1983 page 2 carries a 1,450-word article by Kh. Khalilov, first secretary of the 26 Baku Commissars raykom, on cadre policy in raykoms and party organizations in ministries. "As is known, one of the important aspects of organizational party work is cadre policy. Party organizations of leading organs require politically mature, competent people with initiative to work in decisive sectors. Here the most important aspect is approaching work with cadres from the point of view of future prospects. Unfortunately this is not always done. Analysis of work done by party organizations in the services sector, dwelling and purchasing ministries shows that in this sector the way has been open to serious shortcomings, violations and mistakes. The shortcomings are not created by themselves. One of the major causes is that some party organizations do not demonstrate a creative relationship to work." Noted are the Azerbaijan Pipefitters Trust, the Repair and Construction Trust of Nonferrous Metallurgy institutions and the Assembly Trust of the Caucasus Energy institutions. The violations consist mainly of taking bribes.

PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND PRODUCTIVITY

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 4 June 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the role of primary party organizations in production. "Harmonious work structure and strength of discipline are very dependent on the demands of the primary party organization. Unfortunately some primary party organizations do not give this the necessary consideration. This, in turn, exerts a negative influence on progress both in the collective and in production." These shortcomings are noted in various branches of the clothing and shoe industry. It is noted that at the April plenum of the CC AzCP the "revealed shortcomings were sharply criticized and the attention of cadres was directed to strengthening discipline and imposing more exacting demands."

Economics

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 9 June 1983 page 3 carries a 2,300-word report by Nadir Baghramov on the importance of demographic planning. "The

presently existing differences in living standards among people in different rayons must be territorially equalized. Specifically, one must eliminate the complexity in labor resource conditions in a number of places and regulate population flow. Productive forces should be located in such a way that they will be as good as the peoples' living conditions so that, although there may be adequate or more than adequate worker strength in one region and inadequate worker strength in another, this difficulty should cease to exist. An effective social demographic policy will show the correct ways to solve these and all other questions." Noting a balanced growth in Azerbaijan in both the number of children in families and in those reaching pension age, it is added that "one must note that questions involving an agreement in exploiting the labor force and population growth were not considered until 1969." One of the suggestions to stop the flow of youths to the city is to "establish major industrial branches, local industrial operations and sociocultural complexes in the countryside."

INVENTOR, RATIONALIZER SOCIETY CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 25 June 1983 page 4 carries a 1,000-word interview with Kazym Kizymov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Republic Council of the All-Union Inventors and Rationalizers Society, on current objectives and achievements. As participants in the Food Program, efforts "have been directed towards the development of new plant and animal types, nutritious foods, and the elimination of time lags in the transport of agricultural products." When asked if there are situations in which "enterprises avoid new technology and new equipment applications," he gives the example of a creative group working under Professor Niyazi Karimov of the Azerbaijan Institute of Technology which invented a new internal combustion engine with an efficiency level of 25 percent higher than others. He adds that "this innovation has still not been put into practice."

Social and Cultural Affairs

MUSLIM INFLUENCE TO BE COUNTERED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 1 June 1983 pages 2-3 carries a 2,600-word article on the influence of Islam and ways to counter it. Noting that "the hard and serious struggle against bourgeois ideology and psychology and the religious mentality has become one of the indispensable conditions in the successful achievement in the duties in building socialism," it is added that "in the last 10 years 50 illegal religious groups and organizations have completely lost their influence, the number of lying mullahs has decreased and dozens of 'holy places' have been destroyed." However, "it would be a mistake to claim that religious influence has been completely eliminated or that our way of life, customs, traditions and ceremonies have been completely purged of remnants of the past." In addition to the traditional stimuli for these manifestations "one has to say that hostile propaganda from abroad stimulate such activity." Furthermore, "mullahs and their followers have not completely abandoned efforts to influence a definite part of the population. Their methods of influencing the population, the content of the value and ethical system are often poorly studied and not taken into consideration in educational work."

Also, "ispolkoms of local soviets and their subcommissions on the legality of cults in Aghdash, Astara, Ilich, Ordubad, Jabrayyl, Gadabay, Shaki and other rayons are studying religious conditions poorly and not paying enough attention into looking into their legality. There is not enough struggle anywhere against lying mullahs who profit by not working. There are such mullahs in Lankaran, Masally, Malilibad, Pushkin, Gutgashen, Balakan, Ordubad and Babek rayons, the cities of Kirovabad and Nakhchivan and in the Lenin, Azizbayov and Oktyabr rayons of Baku city. Since the basic nature of the 'holy places' in Azizbayov, Zhdanov, Babek, Julfa, Guba and Shamakhy rayons and others have not been exposed, they continue their activity. The 'pledges' and growth of income donated to a number of mosques show that in some rayons atheistic education and the isolation of reactionary members of the clergy have been unsatisfactory. There is also the fact that state and public transport are illegally used to transport believers to shrines." Among measures to be taken to counter this movement are: "One must list correctly all past religious buildings which are historical and architectural monuments, strengthen their preservation, and place cultural hearths or buildings in old mosques which are standing empty or incorrectly used for economic purposes."

'NEW TRADITIONS' A SUCCESS IN LANKARAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 24 June 1983 page 2 carries a 1,200-word article by H. Gan'yev, second secretary of the AzCP Lankaran gorkom, on the successful implementation of new traditions in Lankaran. "For several years a new council for the application and dissemination of new customs and traditions under the gorkom has been active. This council, which is directed by the propaganda and communications sections, implements its measures with the help of councils active in the countryside and suburbs. In its activities telling the workers about the harmful content of customs and traditions of the past and applying and publicizing new progressive traditions hold a basic place." It is added that "for the first time in our republic an 'Ideology Center' has been established. In the center an office for new socialist customs and traditions is active. The new customs and traditions council generalizes the work done in the office, takes measures to spread progressive examples widely and defines the duties before it."

ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 5 June 1983 page 4 carries a 1,450-word interview with Gasan Aliyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Council of the Azerbaijan Society for the Protection of Nature, on measures taken to protect the environment. When asked about republic supervision of the protection of nature, he says: "It is unfortunate that not everything is regulated in the protection of nature; one still comes across poaching, destruction of forests and despoilation of plant life. Purification equipment is not working at full force. Along with the serious, unrelenting control by state organs in resolving this question, the full participation of the entire public is demanded. Our society has done much work in this sector. Public inspection locations for the preservation of nature and public control points in industrial institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhoses under the aegis of local sections of the society in all rayons and cities are being established. The

right to demand rigid compliance to laws and regulations on the preservation of nature and the use of the environment have been turned over for public examination."

DEMOGRAPHICS OF PEOPLES CONTROL COMMITTEES GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 June 1983 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the peoples controllers. At present "the composition of peoples control committees has been significantly renewed." It is added that "among their number are included 69 Heroes of Socialist Labor, more than 1,450 AzSSR Supreme Soviet deputies and ambassadors from local soviets as well as hundreds of members of selected organs of party organizations. Thus, more than 217,000 progressive people have been included in the newly elected peoples control committees, groups and posts. Of these 64.7 percent are workers and kolkhozniks and 33.7 percent are women. More than 41 percent are members or candidate-members of the CPSU and 21 percent are Komsomols. More than 95 percent of the group chairmen are deputies to party organization chairmen or members of a party bureau."

ALL-UNION REST ZONE ON CASPIAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 7 June 1983 page 3 carries a 2,100-word article by Emil Aghayev on the coming establishment of an All-Union "rest-zone" on the Caspian. "A recommendation on the establishment of a health resort of All-Union importance proposed by the USSR Council of Ministers and Profsoyuz together with the CC AzCP and the republic Council of Ministers and immediately approved by the CPSU Politburo is to be acted on in the near future." The zone will stretch along the entire coast of Azerbaijan from the Azerbaijan-Daghestan border in the north (Yalama-Nabran) to the south (Lankaran). There will be two further health resorts in this area--Gilazi-Zarbat and Absehon.

TRANSCAUCASIAN BOOK FAIR BEGINS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 10 June 1983 page 3 carries a 500-word Azerinform dispatch on the Transcaucasian Book Fair. "The first consecutive Transcaucasian Booksellers' Fair organized by the AzSSR State Publishing Committee will help strengthen connections and broaden the exchange of experience in promoting multinational Soviet literary works between publishers and book trade organizations. Representatives of 'Soyuzkniga' and book trade organizations of the RSFSR, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan are taking part, along with book trade organizations of the Transcaucasian republics." The book fair opened on 9 June. In the opening ceremonies V. M. Yashin, responsible worker of the CC CPSU, and V. M. Aslanov, first deputy director of the Propaganda and Communications Section of the CC AzCP, also participated.

FOCUS ON RURAL LIBRARIES

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 11 June 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of rural libraries. "Now, 3,614

libraries with holdings of more than 30.5 million books are operating under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture. The great majority of these--3,174--are in rural areas." The problem is that "the republic Ministry of Culture and its rayon departments must give serious attention to guaranteeing rural libraries with specialized cadres and regularly improving their expertise. At present, less than half of the 3,342 library workers--1,459--have a specialized education. But every year a large number of the workers finish higher and middle schools, and most of them are not guaranteed jobs in their sector."

SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI EMIGRE'S POETRY REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 3 June 1983 page 7 carries a 900-word review by Tamilla Mammadova, worker at the Nizami Institute of Literature, of Ali Tuda's (who emigrated to the USSR in 1946) new poetry collection "Song-Filled Nights" (Baku, 'Yazychy': 1981). "Patriotic feelings are expressed in all of Tuda's poetry. They are written with a view to see the nation free and the people happy." The review concludes by saying that "one of the most important surgeons in the world, the Tabriz surgeon Dr Javad Heyat, said that his poetry was written

PERSIAN LANGUAGE BOARDING SCHOOL ACCEPTING APPLICATIONS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 June 1983 page 4 carries a 200-word advertisement for the S. M. Pishevari Persian Language Republic Boarding School which is now accepting first grade students for the school year 1983-84. "Accepted into the school are primarily children of political refugees living in our country and children from different rayons of the republic." The address is Baku City-52, Khulufu Street, 39, No 4 Republic Boarding School.

International

THE 'AZERBAIJAN' TOURS MEDITERRANEAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 24 June 1983 page 3 carries a 400-word Azerinform dispatch on a Mediterranean tour of "leading workers of Azerbaijan." The workers "will go to Greece, Malta, Algeria, Spain, France, Italy and Turkey and will not only see the port cities of these countries but also the world-famous historical monuments of Athens, Algiers, Rome, Granada, Arles and Istanbul." The journey will begin 24 November and end 18 December. They will travel on the ship "Azerbaijan."

1982 SOUTHERN AZERBAIJANI POETRY SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri 3 June 1983 page 6 carries a 4,400-word survey of the achievements in Southern Azerbaijani poetry in 1982 by Sabir Amirov. "One of the most prominent characteristics of the literary renaissance going on in the South is that its poetry is positioned on the barricades. It goes without saying that the fact that this poetry also possesses the ancient and rich tradition in its all-Azerbaijani literary scope,

and the fact that it reflects the demands of the period and time, even the events of the day, must be explained. One of the important facets in the formation of the new poetry written in the South is that predecessors writing in this genre did not view art as an end but as a means, and their current successors are also faithful to this tradition." A number of writers are enumerated in this regard. Their goals are "fatherland, people and freedom." It is said that "one must say truthfully that the peoples revolution which gained victory in the country did not bring forth the wishes of forces faithful to the revolution in the sector of building peace for a number of internal and external reasons." Furthermore, "socialism, which has stabilized itself in the north of the fatherland, has established its own contemporary well-constituted, powerful literature with high ideals. For Southern writers this literature has always been a literary school. From this point of view the love of Southern colleagues and admirers of Peoples Poet Suleyman Rustan has turned into an irreplaceable symbol of love. They say 'There is a road from heart to heart.'" A number of young Soviet and Southern poets are mentioned as having promise for the future.

Political Affairs

ATHEISM AGITATION FAILS TO REACH RURAL AREAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 5, May 1983 carries on pages 4-5 a 1,500-word article by Abizat Nurtilesov, chief of the Political Education House of the Kzyl-Orda Oblast Party Committee, on atheism agitation by Kzyl-Orda cultural organizations. Much of Nurtilesov's article deals with the use of various oblast cultural facilities, for example, the 642 oblast libraries, for atheism agitation and the forms of agitation that have proven effective locally in the past. He complains, however, of failure by otherwise well organized and well-meaning organizations to reach the "backward" rural areas where their work is most needed. He also complains of poorly trained atheism agitation cadres and of a shortage of well-written, effective literary discussions of atheism in Kazakh.

Economics

ZHANGA DZHAMBYL PHOSPHOROUS PLANT OUTPUT IMPROVES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 June 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by T. Temirbekov, director of the Zhanga (New) Dzhambyl Phosphorous Plant, on on-going efforts by his facility to overcome past shortfalls and guarantee quantitative and qualitative advances in the future. The article is published under the regular rubric "Today at the Karatau-Dzhambyl Territorial Production Complex."

Some time has passed, Temirbekov begins, since the Zhanga Dzhambyl Phosphorous Plant began operating, but, he continues, for various reasons plans are still not being fulfilled. However, he notes, there have been a number of successes and strenuous efforts are being made to improve Zhanga Dzhambyl output quantitatively and qualitatively.

KAZAKH PASTURE PRODUCTIVITY DECLINES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 2 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Q. Bekbergenov, division chief of the Kazakh Meadow and Pasture Economy Scientific Research Institute, on the need to expand pasture irrigation if livestock productivity demands are to be met. The article is published under the regular rubric "Advice of the Specialists."

There are 182.6 million hectares of pastures and 6,166,000,000 hectares of meadows in the KaSSR and together they provide 40 percent of all livestock feed for republic animals (particularly feed used to fatten animals for procurement). In some areas, moreover, e.g. Mangyshlak Oblast, their contribution is even higher, Bekbergenov continues, reaching as much as 80 percent. However, he goes on, in spite of the vital importance of natural pastures for Kazakh animal husbandry, their productivity has fallen in recent years and, he notes, it is no secret that substantial livestock losses have resulted from failure of natural pasturage, particularly in arid and semi-arid areas.

One way to overcome this problem, Bekbergenov continues, is through pasture irrigation and he goes on to describe highly successful and productive experiments in this area in the past. Calling for a broader application of irrigation to pastures to draw upon these experiments, he suggests wide use of subterranean water sources as a basis for further development in a water short Kazakhstan.

ENVIRONMENTAL INSENSITIVITY DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 June 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "The Natural Environment Must Be Renewed." The editorial stresses the close relationships between man and nature and the efforts of the Soviet regime to protect and enrich the natural environment, efforts that have been stepped up in recent years as human pressure on nature grows. While lauding these efforts, however, the editorial also expresses concern for a lack of attention to environmentalism by some. It condemns, for example, those allowing the Shaghan and other rivers to dry up, castigates insensitivity to some Kazakh forests and strongly criticizes Pavlodar city's plan to expand into the Ertis Flood Plain. It expresses amazement, moreover, that such plans were ever made in the first place since they are, in the editorial's view, neither economically nor ecologically sound.

KAZAKH AGRICULTURE NEEDS IRRIGATED LANDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by V. Goncharov, head of the "Glavrissovkhozstroy" chief administration under the KaSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, on past achievements and current tasks of Kazakh land reclaimers. The article is published in note of Soviet Land Reclaimers Day.

The May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that set forth the details of the new Soviet Food Program also pointed out the major importance of irrigation for agricultural production. Thus, in the KaSSR, some 820,000 hectares of new irrigated lands are to be put into use, 410,000 hectares during the current 5-year plan. In addition, Goncharov continues, 22 million hectares of pastures are to be irrigated, 15 million during the current 5-year plan.

Goncharov goes on to outline irrigation and land reclamation progress in the KaSSR since the historic May 1966 CPSU Central Committee Plenum that set long-term policy in this area. As a result, total irrigated area in the KaSSR has

grown by one-third, to 2.1 million hectares, and almost every kolkhoz and sovkhos is affected to some degree by irrigation and/or related water projects.

Among some of the major projects that have been completed are the 75,000 hectare Right Bank of the Syr-Darya System, the 48,400 hectare first section of the Kzyl-Kum System and the 52,400 hectare Arys-Turkistan Canal System. Soon the second section of the Kzyl-Kum System and the 150,000 hectares to be irrigated by the Great Alma-Ata Canal from 1984 will be added. Goncharov notes that although irrigated lands comprise only some 5 percent of total KASSR agricultural area, they provide 30 percent of the republic's total agricultural product. This year, he continues, 74,700 more hectares will be added to the system to enhance production still further.

URAL RIVER GRASSLANDS DECLINE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 5 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Docent Ye. Aqlewov complaining about the decline of grasslands along the White Ural. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

The White Ural region, Aqlewov begins, is a territory of some 15 million hectares in Ural Oblast that is exceedingly well endowed by nature with a rich fauna and flora and some 50 fresh water lakes and other natural bodies of water (as well as artificial reservoirs). Such areas, he continues, are to be protected and enhanced as called for in new environmental dictums of the 26th CPSU Congress.

However, Aqlewov goes on, in spite of the party congresses' demands and in spite of the large amount of useful environmental work that has been going on in Ural Oblast, the green areas along the White Ural have been allowed to decline quantitatively and qualitatively on account of overuse. For this he blames the local authorities.

Aqlewov goes on to suggest a complex of agrotechnical and other measures to reverse the decline and gives examples of what has been accomplished through the application of similar measures elsewhere. Only a little care and organization are needed to produce luxuriant grasslands with their great economic potential.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 8 June 1983 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial titled "Reliable Machinery for Agriculture." Carrying out the Soviet Food Program successfully, the editorial begins, is directly connected with the material and technical bases of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Nothing, it emphasizes, can be accomplished without attention in this area and thus the great effort of the party, among other things, is to supply the rural production units of the Soviet Union with powerful and reliable machinery. As a result, the editorial continues, Kazakh agriculture today has more than 250,000 tractors, more than 110,000 trucks and many other pieces of modern technical equipment at its disposal.

In spite of the many successes in this area as witnessed by the above mentioned numbers, there are major difficulties with the production, design and use of agricultural equipment in the KaSSR. Agricultural workers suffer as a result. Among specific problems discussed by the editorial are equipment that is technically and economically inadequate and inefficient, major problems with spare parts supply, poor quality spare parts, poor quality central repairs, difficulty with rail transport that damages one out of 20 pieces of equipment shipped. However, the editorial goes on, not all of the problems are with the producers, etc.; it also condemns user neglect and poor resources to maintain and use modern technical equipment properly in the field. It calls for mobilizing every effort to overcome all problems uncovered including redesigned equipment adequate to current needs. All concerned, it suggests, must have a role in solving the problem.

LABOR PROBLEMS SLOW SHUL'BA HYDROELECTRIC STATION CONSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 5, May 1983 carries on pages 1-2 a 1,800-word article by Qayyrghali Metetov on the Shul'ba State Electrical Station and its young labor force. The article is published under the regular rubric "Zones of Shock Construction."

The Shul'ba State Electrical Station, which will, when completed, be the third largest in Kazakhstan, after the Oskemen and Buqtyrma Stations, has been under construction for some years in formerly waste lands along the Asay branch of the Ertis. The new station, which will perform two vital functions, i.e. serve as a source of centrally supplied electrical energy and heat and help control the declining water levels of the Ertis (which has fallen 2 meters in the last 5 years), will be generating power from 1984 when the first two aggregates of the 702,000 kilowatt first section of the station begin operation (aggregate one, Metetov notes elsewhere, is due to be completed by year's end 1983).

Metetov details the progress that has been made on the station and on the associated workers settlement of Shul'binsk, now a town of 7,500 but soon to be a small city of 25-30,000, with special reference to the contributions of Komsomol members. He complains, however, that in spite of an average age of 28-30 among project workers, the highest quality young workers so urgently needed to complete the station and other projects rapidly are few and far between. While noting an oblast-wide shortage of younger workers as a definite problem, he suggests that wages may just be too low to attract well-educated younger workers even when housing and other facilities are readily available to make the Shul'ba site an attractive work place. He also suggests that local party units have been less than attentive to the enlistment of young workers and to their needs once on the job.

KAZAKH LOCAL INDUSTRY PROMOTES NATIVE CRAFTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata MADENIYET ZHANE TURMYS in Kazakh No 5, May 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 1,800-word article by Ghibadolla Myrzaghaliev, KaSSR minister of local industry, on the past achievements and current state of his industry. The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts, Deeds, Limits."

The KaSSR local industry system was founded 17 years ago with 55 factories producing 57 million rubles worth of products, much of their production based upon cottage industry. Since then the system has become a major component of republic industry with some 13 sectors and a product worth 530 million rubles a year (the industry now produces 42 percent of republic cultural and domestic consumer goods). KaSSR local industry has made a major effort to work directly with traditional craftsmen to utilize their output and to adapt crafts for modern production techniques. Myrzaghaliev stresses Kazakh crafts as an underutilized republic resource and notes their importance for meeting the needs of rural Kazakhs for consumer goods in particular.

KAZAKHS ENCOURAGED TO USE ARTESIAN WELLS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 21 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by M. Isayev calling for widespread use of artesian wells to support vegetable gardens in arid rural areas. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

There are about 2,000 artesian wells in the KaSSR, but, other than their application for watering cattle, some 80 percent find little use. Isayev looks at the possibility of using at least a portion of the output of these wells for herdsmen's gardens to improve vegetable supplies in remote areas. In his discussion, Isayev provides many specific examples drawn from various Kzyl-Kum settlements to show what has and what can be done. One herdsman, he notes, began growing his own garden because of herbicide damage to vegetables and other broadleaf crops grown in gardens located near Syr-Darya rice fields that are objects of concentrated herbicide use (through aerial spraying).

NEW CANAL SYSTEM IRRIGATES WATER-SHORT DZHAMBYL OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 200-word KazTAG announcement of the completion of a new irrigation system in water-short Dzhambyl Oblast. The new 8,000 hectare system, part of 40,000 new irrigated hectares in the oblast this year, is located in semi-arid areas along the lower Chu and is based upon a 40-kilometer-long canal extending from the Tasotkel Reservoir. The announcement emphasizes the importance of such new, more efficient irrigation systems for economizing on water and thus permitting an expansion of irrigation without additional water.

FERTILIZER NEEDED TO MAINTAIN VIRGIN LANDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 23 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by B. Nurpeyisov and M. Yementayev on the need to employ mineral fertilizers to maintain the fertility of "virgin" lands. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

Kokshetau Oblast farmers, Nurpeyisov and Yementayev begin, have made major contributions to KaSSR agricultural output by producing high yields that often exceed plan goals. This, Nurpeyisov and Yementayev emphasize, is due to the natural fertility and good quality of "virgin" land soils. Such soils,

however, they continue, need protection and proper treatment, including application of mineral fertilizers, to maintain soil fertility and output.

Nurpeyisov and Yementayev provide examples of sovkhoses that are treating their soils properly. They admit, however, that quantities of mineral fertilizers available in the oblast are not totally adequate for this purpose (however, they note that supplies are up sharply, from 30,000 to 35,000 tons of recent years to 40,000 tons this year), but stress that available stocks would go a lot farther if proper attention were given to conserving use and to proper storage to prevent loss. They record, for example, that most sovkhoses lack special storage facilities for mineral fertilizers.

KAZAKH FACTORY MANAGERS IGNORE AIR POLLUTION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 24 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by T. Tolysbayev, chief of the State Inspectorate for Controlling Gas Cleaning and Dust Removal Equipment, on failure by Dzhezkazgan factory managers to adhere to anti-air pollution regulations. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Tolysbayev discusses anti-air pollution efforts in Dzhezkazgan City, a major Kazakh industrial center. Although noting progress, Tolysbayev also complains that not enough is being done to protect the atmosphere and that too many factory managers are indifferent to the problem. He complains of new factories designed without anti-air pollution equipment, the fact that some equipment is operative, some not, that much is simply unused, that equipment is not being maintained properly and that too much attention is being devoted to plan fulfillment and not enough to environmental protection. Moreover, Tolysbayev continues, the orders issued by the authorities demanding changes are too often ignored.

KARAGANDA POTATOES IN SHORT SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by Ye. Yebikenov on the shortage of potatoes in Karaganda Oblast and the reasons for it. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

Potatoes have been a crop of considerable importance in Karaganda Oblast in recent years and a number of successes have been achieved in this area. In recent years, however, in spite of a growing demand for potatoes, production is far down, quantitatively and qualitatively. Seeking for reasons, Yebikenov visits a number of oblast potato raising sovkhoses. What he discovers is a systematic pattern of neglect, disorganization and poor management with little concern for either the public or agricultural plans (that call for production of 67,000 tons of potatoes in the oblast this year).

In particular, Yebikenov uncovers major problems with production and storage of seed potatoes, too high a percentage of which end up by rotting with devastating results for the next year's production. Moreover, Yebikenov continues, storage problem and rotting also reduce the amount of those potatoes that are

made available for sale to the public and, as a result, the shortage is even greater than production totals would seem to indicate.

Yebikenov calls upon the authorities to take action and condemns failure by producers to heed resolutions and other official requirements that have been issued. Moreover, he calls for an end to declining potato acreage.

FUTURE KAZAKH WATER SHORTAGES PREDICTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PARTIINAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA in Russian No 4 April 1983 carries on pages 63-67 a 2,300-word article by V. Golovin, chief of the Main Administration for Maintaining the Purity of Water Resources under the KaSSR Ministry of Irrigation and Land Reclamation, on problems encountered by water pollution authorities in Kazakhstan in enforcing new water pollution regulations. The article is published under the regular rubric "Environmental Protection: Under Party Control."

Kazakhstan, Golovin continues, is rich in many kinds of natural resources and is a leader in many areas of production, all of which use large quantities of water. However, he goes on, supplies of water in the republic are strictly limited with the KaSSR having water resources five times less than those of the RSFSR and eight times less than the Ukraine. Moreover, he notes, what water resources the republic does have are very poorly distributed. Thus, Golovin continues, there will be shortages of water in a few years in northern, western, southern and southeastern Kazakhstan since the total annual water flow in the republic of 104 cubic kilometers (only 96 in dry years), much of it in rivers leading out of the republic, cannot continue to sustain current levels of use and planned growth in all areas.

Golovin complains pollution levels increase with each passing year and harmful substance levels in republic waters are often well above allowable limits. Moreover, he notes, only about half of water protection projects planned are being completed with the result that large quantities of untreated sewage are being fed into republic water resources each day. And, industries (such as "Karagandaugol") waste fresh water for industrial purposes in place of the industrial quality of water that should be used. As a result, he notes, there is now a shortage of water for irrigation purposes.

Golovin also complains of failure by party, soviet and factory leaderships to cooperate with republic antipollution authorities with a resulting negation of much that these authorities might otherwise accomplish. Many factory managers, he notes, are able to ignore stop production and other orders of the environmental agencies, even though they have an obligatory character, because local party, soviet and other authorities fail to back them up.

Social and Cultural Affairs

FILM CRITICIZED FOR SHALLOW PORTRAYAL OF KAZAKH NOMAD PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 11 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by N. Aqyshev reviewing the film

"Qaraly Sulu" [Sorrowful Beauty]; director B. Shynarbayev, Qazaqfil'm. The review appears under the regular rubric "Film."

Film, Aqyshev begins, has great importance in terms of its ability to bring leading works of Kazakh literature before the public in an influential and artistically satisfying form. However, he continues, along with such power also goes responsibility. And a case in point, he goes on, is B. Shynarbayev's film "Qaraly Sulu" based upon an historical story by Mukhtar Auyezov.

Aqyshev praises the photography, music and general format of the film (which has expanded on the material of the original Auyezov story), but heavily criticizes its great "superficiality" and "shallowness" in other areas. The film is faulted, among other things, for its complete failure to evoke the traditional life of the Kazakhs of times past and for its inability to make its characters live and be believable.

KAZAKH POLICE NAB RUSTLERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 3 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,800-word article by Candidate Police Officer Erbolat Zhusipov on some clever detection work by police of Syrdar'inskiy rayon of Kzyl-Orda Oblast. The article is published under the regular rubric "Shame and the Law."

The article begins with an account of some inexplicable livestock disappearances and then goes on to relate the careful police investigation that finally netted the three main culprits, although their arrest, Zhusipov notes, by no means solved all the rustlings. He suggests that the real problem is an overwillingness by the public to come by "cheap meat" without any concern whatever for its possible origins.

SHORTAGE OF TALENTED CADRES LIMITS KAZAKH NATIONAL THEATER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 10 June 1983 carries on pages 14-15 a 2,300-word article by Ashirbek Syghayev responding to recent CPSU Central Committee criticisms of Soviet theater ("On the Work of the Yanka Kupala imeni Belorussian State Academic Theater Party Organizations"). The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts To Be Shared."

Syghayev touches on a number of strengths and deficiencies of the 31 KaSS... theaters (performing in 5 languages), but by and large skirts the main issue of social relevancy raised by the CPSU Central Committee resolution. Among problem areas that he does discuss in detail are a growing shortage of national director cadres (he laments that the 31 republic theaters have only about 26-27 top notch directors--out of a total of 75 directors and 32 assistant directors--that too few are Kazakhs and that few younger talents will be available to replenish their ranks in the future), theater repertoires that feature too few works by young and upcoming Kazakh playwrights, failure of theater groups to reach rural areas effectively, too few competent actors and/or organizations and management problems. Syghayev seems to suggest a generalized neglect of the Kazakh national theater in general, but he does not spell his concern out in so many words.

TIME, NEGLECT DESTROYING KAZAKH MONUMENTS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 5, May 1983 carries on pages 28-29 a 1,500-word article by Ghabiden Qulakhmetov on neglect of Kazakh historical monuments and its results. The article is published under the regular rubric "Readers Share Their Thoughts."

Qulakhmetov laments the loss of many important works of early steppe art now in a totally decrepit state from time and disrespect, uses their fate to illustrate the negative consequences of neglect of the monuments of the past. He notes the many other, similar monuments now needing protection and investigation and calls for appropriate action. How, he asks, in view of the importance of such monuments to the Kazakhs can such neglect be tolerated?

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE MEDICAL CARE FOR MOTHERS, CHILDREN DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 June 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by Gh. Akhmetova, KaSSR deputy minister of health, on current efforts to meet the special needs of mothers and infants for health care better. The article is published in note of Soviet Medical workers day.

Akhmetova describes health care provisions for mothers and children in detail, noting the major expansion of services and facilities now underway. She notes, for example, that more and more specialized units are coming into being with each passing year and that consulting systems are being developed that extend over several oblasts. Akhmetova records that KaSSR medical schools are now turning out 600 pediatricians each year and that this figure is to rise to 1,100 by the end of the current 5-year plan. In addition to these new specialists, moreover, she continues, large numbers of currently practicing pediatricians, gynecologists and midwives are being retrained each year.

Among problems discussed by Akhmetova are equipment and cadre shortages. She suggests that poor management is one major reason for such deficiencies.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BACKWARD AREA DEFINED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 24 June 1983 carries on page 15 a 1,300-word article by Nurdawlet Aqyshev titled "The Things That Make a Backward Rayon Backward." The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions To Look Into."

Subject of Aqyshev's report is Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast's Tarbagatayskiy Rayon, an area that is not only among the most isolated portions of Eastern Kazakhstan Oblast, but also of the republic as a whole. The rayon center is, for example, Aqyshev notes, 350 kilometers from the oblast center and 400 kilometers from the nearest railhead. Moreover, the oblast as a whole is centered on highly mountainous, arid terrain characterized by severe continental climatic conditions.

In spite of the difficult environmental conditions of the area, the region is by no means poor and its 400,000 sheep comprise one-fourth of all sheep in the oblast. Moreover, he continues, along with economic prosperity has come a general improvement of the rayon's living standards.

Many problems remain unresolved in the area of domestic and social services to the people. The problem is one of inadequate facilities. Most schools (for example, 29 out of 36) are totally inadequate qualitatively and quantitatively, with double and even triple shifting of students necessary. Moreover, child care and kindergarten facilities are even more inadequate.

Tarbagatayskiy Rayon, Aqyshev stresses, is among the leading areas of the oblast in terms of population growth. Should there not be, he asks, a direct relationship between facilities to serve mothers and children in such high growth areas.

MODERN KAZAKH LITERATURE ROOTED IN FOLKLORE OF PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata PROSTOR in Russian No 1, January 1983 carries on pages 178-189 a 9,000-word article by Sheriazdan Yeleukenov on the folkloristic roots of the modern Kazakh novel. The article is published under the regular rubric "Literary History and Criticism."

Yeleukenov's article looks at the folkloristic roots of the modern Kazakh novel under four headings: 1) A general discussion of folkloristic source material and its importance, 2) myth, 3) demonological (shamanistic) elements, and 4) heroic legends. He stresses, in general terms, the importance of folkloristic sources for each nationality literature in the age of socialist realism, noting how folklore has opened the door to nationalistic self-expression (and to socialist realism as a, in Yeleukenov's view, logical extension) and how Russian literature has shown the way in this vital area, from Pushkin on.

Turning to Kazakh literature, Yeleukenov emphasizes the long established interconnection between folklore and written literature, from the very beginning of Kazakh literary history, and that one form of literature is inconceivable without the other. Thus, he concludes, it is vitally necessary for critics too to understand the nature and character of folklore as a backdrop to Kazakh literary development.

PROPOSED DIALOGUE BETWEEN RELIGION, COMMUNISM ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN KOMMUNISI in Kazakh No 5, May 1983 carries on pages 65-69 a 2,600-word article by S. Dorzhenov, doctor of historical sciences, on Kazakh atheism education. The article is published under the regular rubric "Theory and Practice of Ideological Work."

Dorzhenov stresses the connection between material living standards and atheism, insisting that as material and cultural living standards rise so the need for atheism education decreases since the conditions giving rise to religion are therewith gradually done away with. However, while taking this position, Dorzhenov also argues against any complacency since, as party leader

Andropov put it in a recent speech, there are the good and bad elements in each national tradition, including religious "survivals" and associated outdated customs.

In his discussion, Dorzhenov notes the importance of the struggle against religion in international ideological terms. In this connection he singles out one Kozhe Garodi, whom he calls an apologist for reactionary imperialist forces and revisionist lackey, for daring to suggest the possibility of a dialogue between Christianity and communism. Religion and communism, he stresses, are diametrically opposed, what possibility of a dialogue can there be?

Dorzhenov characterizes Garodi's views as an attempt to hoodwink the illiterate masses, especially those fighting for national self-determination. In the same context, he castigates the attempts of some Islamic leaders to present science and the Koran as compatible in expressing two sides of man's nature.

KAZAKH ENVIRONMENTAL TRADITION ATTRIBUTED TO NOMADIC PAST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh No 6, June 1983 carries on pages 26-27 a 1,300-word article by Rysbay Satimbekov on the pre-revolutionary tradition of environmentalism of the Kazakhs. The article is published under the regular rubric "Twelve Months of the Year."

Today, Satimbekov begins, protection of the environment is one of mankind's vital issues. This is because, he stresses, the fate of man and of his environment are inseparably interconnected.

The Kazakh people, Satimbekov continues, have lived in close contact with nature since ancient times and they have an intimate knowledge of nature and of its workings. They also, he continues, have exhibited great respect for their environment, traditionally protecting water, the land, animals and places of great natural beauty.

KAZAKH EDUCATION MINISTER GIVES SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION DATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI in Kazakh No 6, June 1983 carries on pages 3-8 a 3,000-word article by N. Abayeva, KASSR deputy minister of education, on problems and issues of republic kindergartens. The article is published as a "lead article" by QAZAQSTAN MEKTEBI.

Preschool organizations, Abayeva begins, have an important part to play in the forming and communist education of young minds and thus the emphasis in this area in the current 5-year plan. As a result, many new schools will be put into use in the KASSR and the republic preschool system expanded and improved in other aspects as well. By the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan, moreover, she continues, republic preschool facilities will have 1,183,000 places. At present, she notes, there are 7,440 preschool organizations in the republic housing 48.4 percent (total: 925,500) of total republic children aged 1-6 (for Kustanay and some other leading oblasts the percentage is even higher, reaching 69.8 percent).

However, Abayeva shows, the overall republic preschool situation, while favorable, is still characterized by many deficiencies. One particular problem area is facilities in the Kazakh-speaking oblasts (the oblasts with high percentages of preschool age children given as examples by Abayeva are mostly those with a large percentage of Russians) and poor quality "nationality" schools.

As of 1 January 1983, Abayeva notes, there were 723 Kazakh-language preschool organizations in the republic with 43,624 students and 353 schools with 23,000 students for other nationalities. Most, however, she laments, are inadequately housed and equipped with lack of even such basics as heat, hot water, sewers, etc. (she terms 50 percent of the schools "inadequate"). There is also an acute shortage of space (with double and even triple sessions) and of cadres with more than a quarter of all nationality school cadres totally untrained (and the schools themselves are often held in people's homes). The problem, she suggests, is particularly severe in rural areas, in spite of efforts to encourage trained cadres to serve in rural schools.

Abayeva also discusses the importance of Russian-language instruction in republic preschools. She suggests that most Russian-language preschool teachers are poorly qualified and that elaborate curriculums worked out from above are often not applied.

International

BOOK TRACES ARABIC CONNECTIONS OF KAZAKH LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 9 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word review by Doctor of Philological Sciences Kh. Suyinshaliyev of Absattar Derbisaliyev's book "Shyngyraw Bulaqtar" [Deep Sources], Zhashyshy Press. Derbisaliyev's book deals with Arabic-Turkic literary connections from early medieval to modern times and is, in the reviewer Suyinshaliyev's view, a book of great importance for Kazakh literary history and literature as the first of its kind. He praises Derbisaliyev's book in particular for the many new facts that it brings to the attentions of the students of Kazakh literature and, at the same time, for its clear statement of the significance of the Arabic and common Middle Eastern literary tradition for Turkic and Kazakh development.

KAZAKH INTEREST IN MIDEAST LITERARY TIES INCREASES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh 10 June 1983 carries on page 7 a 1,600-word article by Rakhmanqul Berdibayev titled "One Source of Spiritual Riches." The Kazakhs, he begins, have maintained economic and cultural connections with the peoples of the East since ancient times and over the centuries such relationships have had their impact on all areas of Kazakh material and spiritual culture: in language, literature, architecture, social thoughts, customs, etc. Among Kazakh writers of the past, he goes on, it was Mukhtar Auyezov who was the most interested in such relationships, but recently, he continues, a number of important works by others have appeared as well.

KAZAKH TRANSLATION OF PERSIAN CLASSIC PROMOTES IRANIAN TIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 26 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by Doctor of Philological Sciences Rakhmanqul Berdibayev reviewing a new Kazakh translation of Sa'di by Kazakh poet Muzafar Alimbayev. Berdibayev begins by discussing the large translation literature (more than 100 titles) that is published in Kazakh each year and the many problems associated with choice of works to be translated--the wrong choice resulting in books that are not read and are left to gather dust on book store shelves.

Turning to Alimbayev's translation of Sa'di's (1203-1292) dastan "Zhannat" (Freedom), Berdibayev characterizes it as the kind of work deserving translation and wider dissemination and praises Alimbayev, whose work is based on an earlier Russian translation and on the Persian (he calls it Tadjik) original, for the care with which he rendered the text over a 4-year period. Berdibayev suggests that Alimbayev's new translation is, in many ways, a restoration of an old friend to Kazakh attentions since he notes the popularity of Sa'di with Kazakh readers and writers before the Revolution. He also notes the importance of the new translation in "internationalist" terms since it promotes better understanding between Iranians and Kazakhs.

Economics

NEW KIRGHIZ POWER LINE INSTALLED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 15 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by R. Masyrakunov on the progress being made on a main electric power line between Kara-Say and Ak-Shiyrak in Issyk-Kul Oblast. The line has passed the most difficult part of the 71.2-kilometer route, over the Sook pass and Koyonduu-Say, both of which are at the 3,500-4,000-meter level. The line is now approaching the vicinity of Ak-Shiyrak, where it will provide electricity for farms and homes and take the place of the old, wasteful diesel stations there. The article contains some remarks by Issyk-Kul obkom secretary Mels Davletov about the new power line and the work being put into erecting it. He points out that a number of valuable minerals have been found in the Sary-Jaz valley and that the power line is the first step in an integrated exploitation of the rich minerals and raw materials of the valley, as well as its hydroelectric and water resources. Some of the difficulties encountered in emplacing the pylons are described in the article, and complaints are raised about delays in construction due to a shortage of certain supplies.

FACTORY HEADS BLAMED FOR REVISED TARGETS OF KIRGHIZ ENTERPRISES

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 29 March 1983 page 1 carries a 900-word lead article on those violations of labor discipline that detract from the high regard which every leader should be held in. It is essential that leaders and party organization secretaries demonstrate exemplary attitudes towards criticism and self-criticism as necessary means for the exposing and halting of which plans are corrected downwards. In 1982, 40 enterprises out of a total of 88 under the Ministries of Light Industry, Food Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry, and Local Industry revised their plans downwards. Some leaders in the economy, although they did not fulfill their plans because of a neglect of strict supervision, tried to receive awards, resorted to deception, and deliberately distorted indices. The adjustment of plans harms the economy, brings about irresponsibility, and gives rise to distrust. In addition, there are not just a few cases in which leaders who permit shortcomings are reviewed directly at higher party organs without being brought for discussion before primary party organizations or labor collectives. Last year three-fourths of those punished were called to account in this fashion. Some leaders called to account for serious errors are selected again into leading organs and are raised to responsible positions. If salaries and awards are not properly distributed, it cannot but adversely affect production indices and the psychology of the people.

The editorial cites several examples of such abuses and advocates their elimination through the strengthening of labor and party discipline.

FOOD PROGRAM IN KIRGHIZIA HIGHLIGHTED BY PARTY SECRETARY

[Editorial Report] Frunze KOMMUNIST in Kirghiz No 3, March 1983 pages 28-37 carries a 4,100-word article by Peter Naumov, a secretary of the CPKI Central Committee, on the Food Program and the tasks of party organizations in implementing it. He maintains that in Kirghizia as of now the physiological requirement of the people for meat is being satisfied by 60 percent, for milk by 73 percent, for eggs by 86 percent, for vegetables by 56 percent, and for fruits and berries by 73 percent, with the remainder being satisfied by bread and bread products. Since the per capita consumption of bread in Kirghizia is higher than the average in the whole Soviet Union, the need to supply a wide variety of bread products and to replace them with meat, milk, and other foods is more acute in the republic. One important element in the carrying out of the many tasks in the Food Program is the effective use of the nearly 1 million hectares of irrigated land in the republic. Yet on many farms irrigated lands are not giving the appropriate results. In addition, on the 300,000 hectares of nonirrigated lands used for grain crops, drought in some years dries up some 200,000 hectares. Naumov notes that changes in crop specialization are taking place; tobacco will be increased at the expense of cotton and sugar beet seed for fields in the RSFSR at the expense of industrial sugar beets. In livestock raising, the supply of fodder is crucial, but though the use of fodder has nearly doubled since 1965, it still does not meet the needs of public livestock, let alone the livestock in private possession. In fact, because of the shortage of fodder, the number of privately owned animals in a number of rayons has not been growing since the 1977 decree on private agriculture. Naumov also discusses the role of party organizations in the development of the mechanism of farm management.

Social and Cultural Affairs

FINAL VOLUME OF KIRGHIZ EPIC 'MANAS' PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 5 March 1983 page 3 carries a 1,100-word article by S. Musayev, head of the 'Manas' Sector of the KISSR Academy of Sciences Language and Literature Institute, on the recent publication of the fourth and final volume of the variant of the Kirghiz epic 'Manas' transcribed from the manaschi Sagymbay Orozbek uulu. This publication marks the first time the epic, other than the "Seytek" part, has been produced on the basis of a single man's rendition; other published versions have been a combination of the renditions of various manaschis. Musayev identifies three tasks in the scholarly treatment of the "Manas"--the transcription and compilation of texts among the people, the publication of these materials in book form, and the dissemination of the epic among the populace in a new form. But he acknowledges that the publication of the epic in book form has been lagging; the Sagymbay variant, for instance, was transcribed in the early 1920's. He believes that other editions of the epic to be produced by the sector he heads should be turned out at a faster pace. According to the figures Musayev provides, the four-volume set contains 51,177 lines of the

of the epic [which is apparently a considerable abridgment]. Musayev does state that some episodes that were deemed impossible to incorporate fully into the planned scale of this edition were shortened, and some merely summarized. Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov was the chief editor of the publication.

KIRGHIZ PROSECUTOR SHOT FOR CORRUPTION

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 18 March 1983 page 4 carries a 1,300-word article by A. Alykulov, a member of the USSR Journalists' Union, on the criminal activity of the former prosecutor of Tokmok city, Urushbek Koychumanov. A father of three children and a former CPSU member, Koychumanov is accused of taking regular bribes from the leaders of the base of a meat combine where livestock are prepared for slaughter. When these leaders were promoted to other service, the bribe increased from 300-500 rubles a month to 1,000 rubles, which over a couple of years netted Koychumanov a total of 27,730 rubles. But this is not the only dishonest activity he had been engaged in. In 1976, while the prosecutor in Tupskiy Rayon, Koychumanov had accumulated 123,064 rubles' worth of money and goods, many of which had been stolen. The KISSR Supreme Court, in an open trial and with Yu. A. Noskov, senior prosecutor from the USSR Prosecutors Administration, in attendance, sentenced Koychumanov to the highest penalty--shooting.

PROGRESS IN RUSSIAN TEACHING IN KIRGHIZIA NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETNIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz 16 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,100-word article by N. Saliyev, director of Lenin High School in Sovetskiy Rayon, on the teaching of Russian at his school. He describes all the measures taken and facilities established to enhance Russian teaching at the school. Two classes have been organized for the thorough study of Russian, to which 10 hours a week are devoted. However, according to Saliyev, there are not just a few instances in which graduates of his school have difficulty expressing even the simplest thoughts in Russian upon entering a higher educational institution or military service. Students who study at the school for 10 years are taught Russian language and literature 21,200 hours, yet some graduates have poorly mastered the language. Saliyev complains that textbooks for the 9th and 10th grades are so difficult that even trained teachers experience troubles with them. Also, five graduates of the Osh Pedagogical Institute work at the school, but none of them knows how to work with a language laboratory or with technical equipment. In the same newspaper, 3 March 1983 page 4 is a 900-word article by Ch. Arsybayeva, a special correspondent for the newspaper in Naryn Oblast, on an exemplary teacher of the Russian language in the countryside of Kirghizia, Zinaida Stepanova. Stepanova is quoted as saying that she has learned from her own personal experience that the most important thing in teaching Russian in Kirghiz schools is to learn the Kirghiz language. According to her, knowing both languages has had a great benefit for the development of her subject.

MORE EMPHASIS ON POSITIVE HEROES IN KIRGHIZ LITERATURE URGED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz 24 March 1983 page 2 carries a 1,100-word article by an unnamed "Literary Figure" on the

need to emphasize more the positive hero in Kirghiz literature. While there have been some notable successes in portraying contemporary social issues and civil duties in contemporary Kirghiz writing, such as in the stories of Chingiz Aytmatov and the plays of M. Bayjiyev, among others, Kirghiz literature has still not been able to reveal all the facets and riches of the life in which the Soviet people live, work, and rest. This is particularly relevant with respect to the portrayal of the positive hero. The character of some positive heroes is not deeply revealed, and as a result, their individual traits and genuine human qualities remain hidden; they become lifeless, atrophied characters. According to the author, the newspaper KYRGYZSTAN MANDANIYATY envisions offering a number of materials discussing the positive hero in Kirghiz literature. In an earlier issue, 10 March 1983 page 3, the same newspaper published a 1,400-word article by A. Pazylov, under a newly established rubric, "The Issue of the Positive Hero in Contemporary Kirghiz Literature." Pazylov criticizes two stories by Kirghiz writer Sagyndyk Omurbayev for failing to portray convincing positive heroes. In the story "Adylbek" the main hero, an orphan, is drawn schematically as a man who overcomes all difficulties easily and is characterized by just positive qualities. In the second story, "Zarylbubu," the main character decides to remain in the countryside and work with livestock. While the problem of young people staying in the countryside is an urgent one, Omurbayev has created a figure who speaks only in enthusiastic slogans.

Social and Cultural Affairs

TEACHING INTERNATIONALISM IN SCHOOLS OF THE TAJIK SSR

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki 1982 No 11 (November) pages 3-5 carries an unsigned 1,260-word article, "Sixty Most Glorious Years." The article hails the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union and describes how Tajik schools can promote socialist internationalism. Recommended ways to encourage friendship among peoples are: holding Russian language day; having a day for showing Tajik translations of books from the fraternal republics; holding friendship evenings; bringing in various photographic exhibits and wall newspapers; corresponding with students in fraternal republics. Two middle schools in Dushanbe were singled out for their efforts along these lines. At one of these schools, students correspond with their counterparts in the fraternal republics. Thus, they all learn about each other's way of life, their customs, culture and economy. The correspondence is also good for using the vocabulary. At the other school, commemoration of the USSR's 60th anniversary included holding a Russian language week. All the school's students participated by speaking only Russian that week. In addition, newspapers and photograph exhibits were provided. Students memorized Russian poetry (classical and Soviet) and great scholars' statements about Russia. There were reports on the influence of Russian on languages of the fraternal republics, especially Tajikistan. Russian language week encourages students' love of the Russian language and demonstrates Russian's importance as a social link. This medium makes possible communications among "various nationalities of the Soviet people." In the Tajik SSR there is bilingualism because of the Russian language.

COUNTERACTING RELIGION AMONG TAJIK YOUTHS

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe MAKTABI SOVETI in Tajiki 1982 No 11 (November) pp 12-15 carries a 1,700-word article by Ch. Komilov titled "Some Reasons for Students' Religious Belief and Ways To Eliminate Them" under the rubric "the atheist's pulpit."

Propaganda must be aimed at the young because they have not been exposed to the ideological struggle in school. There is no way to form the scientific materialist outlook of man in the new communist society without struggling against "nonscientific ideologies, including religious beliefs and precepts." Religious belief exists not only among the old but also in the new generation

in the form of values, customs, ceremonies, festivals, and superstitions. For example, some students currently oppose the efforts of a number of pedagogical collectives to remove the influence of parental superstitions. Students at some city and rayon schools in Tajikistan wear new clothes to school on Muslim holidays; some students are told by their mothers that it is not fitting for them to go to school on such occasions. There are various reasons for young people's religious beliefs. A child's outlook will be shaped by the circumstances in which he lives. His attitude towards religion will resemble his parents'. Religious parents will train their child to be religious. They will raise their children to be "good." Everyone knows that the clergy give advice on training children, which really means religious training, at gatherings in the mosque. Religious parents follow this advice and thus commit a great crime. In addition, children are exposed to most Islamic holidays and rituals. Religious books are kept in the home. These books are used in laying the foundation of a child's religious beliefs. The books are treasured and excerpts from them are read. Stories praising sheikhs and saints are told. A child's questions receive incorrect answers. A child's mind is muddled with false opinions so that the bad legacy will be part of his outlook. The fear of God is instilled in children to the point of terror. Children are pushed to timorousness and meekness.

The basic ideological work in atheistic education is the schools' responsibility. There are important ways schools can meet this responsibility. The party, Komsomol, and the Pioneers can all be mobilized for action in the schools. Parents' and community committees can be formed. Classes are the main vehicle for education and are a major factor in forming students' scientific-atheistic outlook. Most teachers in the republic know that atheistic training is done in the primary grades and include it in their lessons. The foremost teachers find a range of settings in addition to regular classes in which to give atheistic instruction. Activities outside class are important because there students put their lessons in atheism into practice.

At schools in various parts of Tajikistan, teachers organize scientific-atheistic evenings, conferences, and discussions of atheistic films and literature. Lectures are used to help students assimilate the scientific outlook. There are lectures exclusively for parents. Experience shows that in schools where such measures are employed students do not become superstitious. Their parents are liberated from religion and cooperate in the proper education of their children at school. Young people's atheistic clubs are very important in atheistic training because the members themselves are students and conduct the clubs' activities.

Working with religious parents is an important condition for educating the new generation because the parents are the only source through which children learn about religion. Some parents are personally indifferent about religion but are not attentive to forming the scientific-atheistic outlook and leave that up to the schools. Teachers and class leaders must impress upon parents the parents' responsibility to society to instill a scientific-materialist outlook and communist consciousness in their children.

Political Affairs

PARTY MOBILIZES FEED PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 1 June 1983 page 1 carries a 1,000-word lead editorial stressing that "the basic duty of party, soviet and agricultural workers is to mobilize the rural population to prepare enough fodder for animal husbandry. They must especially prepare the way for the unimpeded and productive operation of technology. In this matter the role of rayon units of Goskomsel'khoztekhnika is especially great. They must organize the operations of grain mowing, grinding and distributing machinery and assure that maintenance work is done on time." Also, "they must guarantee that all the work in preparing the grain is done properly and on time, and that quality is high and losses reduced."

AGITATOR EFFECTIVENESS STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 June 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial stressing the importance of agitation work. Agitators "must be passionate soldiers of the party and support all new and advanced techniques by all means; they must struggle against less desirable things for the sake of our forward movement." The article adds that "the struggle for worker discipline and filling this struggle with great content is one of the important demands of the time" and warn, that "there must be no room in our agitation for formalism or political shrillness."

COMPARATIVE TURKMEN CP FIGURES GIVEN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 14 June 1983 page 2 carries a 2,150-word article by R. Garryeva, director of the Turkmenistan branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CC CPSU, on the evolution of the Turkmen Communist Party. "From 1925 to 1983 membership in the republic party organization has grown to 21 times its original size. The number of local population representatives rapidly multiplied. Of the total number of communists they amount to roughly 62.2 percent. One cannot but mention the rapid growth of the number of women in the party ranks. If they amounted to only 3.2 percent in 1925, they reached 26.3 percent in 1983, of which half represent the local population." It is also noted that "in the ranks of the republic party organization there are representatives of 76 nationalities and peoples. Of this number 18.7 percent are Russian, 2.4 percent are Ukrainian, 7.6 percent are Uzbek and 2.7 percent Kazakh."

CALL FOR MORE PRACTICALITY IN UNIVERSITY TRAINING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 22 June 1983 page 3 carries a 600-word article by G. Maliguliev, rector of the A. M. Gor'kiy Turkmen State University, on the relevance of the June (1983) Plenum of the CC CPSU to the university. "Whether specialists finishing school have sufficient preparation for independent work is conditioned by chance. It has been demonstrated that mass-political work conducted among teachers and students is sometimes not closely related to basic problems of economic and social-political growth. One must work harder to raise the ideational-theoretical level of teaching the social sciences."

Economics

DESERT SPECIALIST ENUMERATES ACHIEVEMENTS, PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 21 June 1983 page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by A. Ovezliiev, section director at the Deserts Institute of the TuSSR Academy of Sciences, on mastering the desert and steppe for agriculture. "The inadequacy of food and water for cattle and sheep grazing in Karakum pasture lands is no secret. However, if the barren areas there and the rainwater falling on them were used in enterprises on the basis of scientific achievements the situation would be completely different." The problem is that "some of the results of scientific research which has expended knowledge, effort and state means for use in agriculture, for various reasons, are not being applied. If agricultural workers are at fault in this, then scientists themselves are also at fault. The reason is that they have not conducted enough work in persistently publicizing the use of the principles suggested for productivity--they have been unable to fully exploit the wide audience of television and the press. As a result some scientific achievements which could aid greatly in developing the economy remain on the side."

FARM ANIMAL POPULATION GROWS

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 22 June 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial on the growth of the farm animal population. "Progress has been made in increasing the number of heads of farm animals in our republic in comparison to last year. Thus, cattle increased by 2.8 percent, of which 3.6 percent are cows; 5.3 percent are pigs; 7.1 percent are fowl; 2.4 percent are horses; and 0.2 percent are camels. There were 40 calves for every hundred cows last year; this year there are 42. In the same period 108 lambs were born per hundred sheep; last year it was 107. The number of eggs from every chicken also increased."

CALL FOR HIGHER QUALITY IN PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 24 June 1983 page 1 carries a 1,100-word lead editorial calling for better quality control. "One must say that some factories have not been able to meet the planned quota in increasing production of quality goods. Twenty factories were unable to

meet the quota. This represents just half the factories which were to produce State Prize Quality goods. They produced 6 million rubles less than the plan had in mind." Factories concerned are the Krasnovodsk petroleum reprocessing factory, the wool factory and silk combine in Chardzhou, rug factories in Khala) and Mary, and the Ashkhabad furniture factory. "The number of factories which did not meet the high quality production plan was especially high in the TuSSR Local Industry and Light Industry Ministries."

KARAKUM CANAL AND WEST TURKMENISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 24 June 1983 page 2 carries a 1,100-word article by Kh. Nyyazov on current developments in the West Turkmenistan Construction complex. "The rapid growth of productive forces in West and South-Central Turkmenistan demands special growth in the scope of basic construction in the 11th Five-Year Plan. By bringing the waters of the Karakum Canal into rayons of West and South-Central Turkmenistan, Krasnovodsk Oblast is being turned into a high production base for fruits, grapes, vegetables and fine-fiber cotton; broad pasture lands are receiving water." It is added that "in this 5-year plan major duties stand before rural builders and land reclaimers of the oblast. Branches of the 'Kopetdaghvodstroy' trust are allocating some 70 million rubles for construction work in the canal zone passing through Gyzylarbat and Gazanjyk Rayons; 11,000 hectares of irrigated land must be prepared for agriculture, and new enterprises for vegetable and orchard products, as well as for fodder, must be established."

Social and Cultural Affairs

BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY AND ISLAM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 2 June 1983 page 2 carries a 1,400-word article by A. Tuyliyev, Candidate of Philosophical Sciences and member of the USSR Philosophy Society, in which he says "the ideological struggle is an inseparable part of the class struggle" in which "the irreconcilable positions of two classes emerge. Thus, it is the sacred duty of every communist, every pure-hearted Soviet man to conduct an unrelenting struggle against the emergence of any form of bourgeois ideology, for example, reactionary religious ideology." "A tendency to establish and unify religious-political parties has also emerged in Islam. Since the end of the last century occasional Muslim international organizations have been established. The World Islamic Center operates in Saudi Arabia. They study not only religious questions but also social-political problems." He adds that "according to some Islamic clergy, Islamic law and the shariat have reconciled antagonistic classes to each other. One Muslim theoretician even writes that the working class lives without conflict with capitalists who believe in religion. Certainly this idea stands at the heart of the ruling bourgeois."

SCIENTIFIC ATHEISM CAMPAIGN IN CHARDZHOU OBLAST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 4 June 1983 page 2 carries a 1,000-word article by A. Berdiev, deputy chairman for Administration of the 'Znaiye Society Chardzhou Oblast organization, on successes in

the antireligious campaign. "Our atheist lecturers consider it their duty to purge men's minds of harmful remnants of the past and replace them with a Marxist-Leninist worldview as a sacred obligation. Scientific-methodological councils and sections established for scientific-atheistic propaganda under oblast, city and rayon organization administrations help atheism lecturers in daily practice and hold seminars and discussions with them. More than 360 'Znaniye' Society atheism lecturers conduct lectures and propaganda work among workers in our oblast. They give lectures and report on themes like 'Religion is the Enemy of Proletarian Internationalism,' 'The Role of Socialist Traditions in Overcoming Religious Customs and Habits,' 'Forms and Characteristics of the Emergence of Islam,' and 'The USSR Constitution and Freedom of Conscience' among the people. In the last 2 years more than 800 individual talks have been held among strata of the population which are unable to sever their connection with religion." An example is given of the work of the Council of Elders in Khojambaz rayon: a 60-year-old grave guardian at the "Koshgi" tomb on the "Kommunism" kolkhos recanted his religion and asked to be given work useful to society.

CULTURAL WORKERS SEMINAR IN CHARDZHOU

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 22 June 1983 page 1 carries a 200-word Turkmeninform dispatch on a zonal seminar of workers of cultural organs and scientific-methodology centers. "It is related to very important duties in further improving mass-political and cultural-intellectual work of culture workers according to decrees of the June (1983) Plenum of the CC CPSU." The dispatch adds that "directions in questions of centralizing club administrations and establishing cultural complexes which will be created in the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan" will be defined.

MEETING ON STRENGTHENING LITERARY CRITICISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen 24 June 1983 page 1 carries a 500-word report on a meeting on the strengthening of literary criticism based on the October 1982 decree of the bureau of the CC TCP, "The situation of literary criticism and prospects for developing it." T. Gurbanov, chairman of the administration of the TuSSR Writers Union, said that "after the decree, attention to strengthening criticism has become much stronger, and that the council of the union committee for literary criticism and press organs have been concentrating on this matter."

International

AFGHAN DELEGATION IN TuSSR

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 26 June 1983 page 3 carries a 300-word Turkmeninform dispatch saying that "representatives of workers and peasants of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic visited Turkmenistan for 10 days. They became acquainted with the achievements of the Turkmen people in building the economy, society and culture." The leader of the Afghan delegation was Dr Shanti.

Political Affairs

CONCEPT OF 'SANCTITY OF PRIVATE LIFE' REJECTED FOR COMMUNISTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 9 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Communist Moral Indoctrination." The editorial outlines the moral conduct expected from every communist and party organization. It points out that the fight against bourgeois ideology and sicknesses like labor discipline violation, theft, and bribery, is not as effective as it should be. There are too many cases of complacency toward moral principles, discipline violations, and substandard ideological work. Moreover, there are "immoral people who ignore the laws and rules of socialist life, and talk Philistine nonsense about the 'sanctity of private life.'" The editorial admonishes communists and partorgs to never tolerate the psychology of private ownership, self-interest, conceit, drunkenness, indecent behavior, and other types of violations of moral standards. It concludes by urging worker meetings, comrade courts, veteran councils, and local neighborhood committees to play a more active role in influencing the formation of the moral character of people, especially youths.

POLITICAL RECONSTRUCTION IN RURAL AREAS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 12 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word double-column lead editorial titled "Rural Communists." The editorial notes that oblast and rayon party committees throughout the republic have begun a thorough reconstruction of political, organizational, and indoctrinational work in rural areas with the goal of increasing responsibility for work assignments and developing initiative and a business-like attitude among cadres. It commends the efforts of party organizations in Dzhizak and Kashkadarya Oblasts in the area of increasing vanguardism and party-mindedness among communists. The editorial criticizes partorgs that are slack and haphazard in mobilizing collectives, particularly during the present grain harvest, and calls on them to fortify their militancy and enliven the activities of lower party links. It admonishes various party committees to abandon outdated work methods, to stop using frequent meetings as a substitute for practical organizational work, and to carry the ideological campaign into the workplace.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE OF PARTY'S LEADERSHIP UNDERScoreD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 14 June 1983 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,900-word essay by Prof Dr of History S. Nosirkhojayev titled

"The Indestructible Unity of the Party and the People." The essay, published in connection with the 80th anniversary of the 2d RSDRP Congress, largely deals with the early development of the party under Lenin's leadership. Nosirkhujayev asserts that, contrary to the claim of anticommunist ideologs, the CPSU has not usurped the right to leadership, but rather has received this right from the people. The people understand that this conforms to its vital interests and hence voluntarily entrusts leadership to the party. As evidence of the people's participation in party management and policy the author cites the fact that 30 percent of Uzbek communists are industrial workers, 19 percent are collective farmers, and 35 percent are intellectuals.

RASHIDOV'S WRITINGS APPRAISED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 24 June 1983 carries on pages 3, 6 a 3,200-word article by the writer Sergey Baruzdin titled "Character and Morality." Baruzdin appraises the literary and publicistic writings of Sharaf Rashidov, CPUz Central Committee first secretary. He devotes most of his comments to Rashidov's war novels--"The Victors" (1949), "Mighty Wave" (1964), "More Powerful Than the Storm" (1969), and "Heart's Command" (1982)--and calls the latter "one of the most distinguished works written on the boundless courage shown by the Soviet people in the defense of Moscow." Baruzdin remarks that Rashidov's essays are written in an internationalist spirit and elucidate both the causes of bourgeois nationalism and the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy. In essays such as "Eternally With the Russian People," "Language of Friendship, Brotherhood, and Cooperation," and "Single Family," Rashidov analyzes on the basis of Lenin's teachings factors that have led to the rapprochement of the Russian and Uzbek peoples. Moreover, Rashidov's writings deal a heavy blow to those who violate or try to revise Marxist-Leninist teachings, as well as to "Sovietologists" who heap slander upon the Soviet Union. Baruzdin characterizes Rashidov as a scholar who has integrally bound his creative work Marxist-Leninist science and as distinguished artist whose writings are exemplars of tempered purity, human generosity, and talent.

Economics

POLLUTION ENDANGERS UZBEKISTAN'S WATER

[Editorial Report] Tashkent GULISTON in Uzbek No 4, April 1983 carries on pages 13, 15 a 1,700-word article titled "Is It Possible To Alter the Biosphere?" The article consists of an interview with Professor Valeriy Borisovich Danilov, chairman of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences Committee To Protect the Biosphere, Doctor of Medical Sciences. The interview concerns problems of protection of Uzbekistan's natural resources. Serious problems are indicated with regard to the republic's water. Danilov mentions that chemicals which are harmful to human health have been used in agriculture. The interviewer raises the issue of crops raised with water from the lower part of the Zarafshon River. "They say that crops irrigated with the river water here in recent times have porous insides, that they have lost their taste and that tomatoes turned bitter."

The work of studying ways to halt the negative influence of the shrinking Aral Sea water on the environment and fish raising, and the work of studying technical-economic aspects of diverting a portion of the Siberian rivers' water to Central Asia is being energetically continued. Particularly worthy of note is the work against water pollution by the scholars of the Central Asian Irrigation Institute with the Order of the Red Banner. The perspective plan produced by them for using drainage water in Central Asia is being widely used in the economy. And the VNIVODGEO Scientific-Research Institute has reworked the method of repurifying used water by biological methods. This research will help purify 90 percent of the water used in industrial enterprises and agriculture." Danilov also mentions the importance of the use of chemicals in agriculture which do not harm animal and plant life in minimizing pollution.

KARAKALPAKISTAN OBKOM SECRETARY ON ECONOMIC STUDIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by Q. Yusupov, Karakalpakistan Obkom secretary, titled "Let's Indocctrinate Activism." Yusupov states that the obkom is focusing on improving the economic education of workers as a means of heightening their initiative and activism. At present, 63,000 workers take part in 2,426 schools of communist labor, 10,500 mid-level cadres study at 420 schools of applied economics, and 1,178 leaders participate in 64 theoretical seminars. Moreover, 2,500 of the nearly 3,000 propagandists in the economic studies system are CPSU members, 98 percent of them have some form of higher education, and each year 40-50 of them complete studies at the oblast Marxism-Leninism university. Even so, the quality and productiveness of economic studies still do not meet demands, as is evidenced by violations of state, plan, equipment, and labor discipline in a number of collectives. Yusupov charges that numerous agencies do little to study and disseminate the best methods and new initiatives, nor to provide support and supervision for economic studies at subordinate enterprises. He proposes that ministries form study and methodology centers for the training and advanced training of economic studies propagandists.

SAMARKAND OBKOM SECRETARY ON SCIENCE, PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 22 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by H. Normurodov, Samarkand Obkom secretary, titled "Main Criterion." Normurodov states that the obkom has been strengthening its leadership over oblast research establishments and scholars in order to orient their research toward economic topics and hasten the introduction of new advances into production. He criticizes scholars in the natural sciences who are absorbed in topics that are irrelevant to pressing problems in production, agriculture, and animal husbandry.

PRODUCERS OF POOR QUALITY CONSUMER GOODS FACE ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 10 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Seal of Quality." The editorial points out that enterprises which produce consumer goods of standard or high quality do so because they employ progressive forms of organization and

stimulation of labor, economically and efficiently utilize funds and raw materials, and operate according to a general quality control system. The numerous plants, factories and unions in this sector that are turning out substandard and defective consumer goods are neglecting these important factors, and, as a consequence, are subject to various economic sanctions imposed by the state. Such sanctions include depriving enterprises of the right to place the State Seal of Quality on its products, prohibiting them from selling nonstandard goods, fining them for producing worthless goods, and stripping them of material incentives.

VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL TRAINING CHAIRMAN ON TRENDS, PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 28 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by P. Kayumov, chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training, titled "Rightful Heirs." Kayumov reviews some trends, tasks, and problems in the republic system of vocational and training cadres for consumer goods production and services, especially in rural areas, and for new professions like master builders of agricultural equipment, operators of automated equipment and computers, and diagnosticians of equipment. In the last 2 years, 49 schools have been opened in rural areas, so that today every rural rayon has at least 1 vocational-technical school, and some rayons in Khorezm and Namangan Oblasts have 3 or 4. Teachers are being trained at the Tashkent Institute of Engineers for Irrigation and Mechanized Agriculture and the Bukhara Institute of Food and Light Industry Technology, and some of the best graduates are being sent to Sverdlovsk Engineering and Pedagogical Institute. In 1981-1982 the system graduated 134,000 workers, and in 1983 will accept 170,000 new students. During the 11th Five-Year Plan the system will train 700,000 specialists. Kayumov points out that serious problems confront the successful completion of this task. The republic Ministries of Construction and Rural Construction, the "Glavtashkentstroy," the "Uzolkhozstroy," and other organizations are not carrying out their capital construction plans for the building of new vocational and technical training establishments. Moreover, schools in the system receive virtually no information on developments and requirements, and very little practical assistance, from numerous trusts of the Ministry of Construction, the "Mikond" Plant in Tashkent, the "Uzbektekstil'mash" Union, the "Soyuzmashkhlopkovodstvo" All-Union Production Union, and other enterprises and organizations. Their lack of cooperation has a detrimental effect on the quality of worker training and professional orientation.

ROMANIAN TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAM CONTEMPLATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by H. Usmonkhojayev, corresponding member of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, titled "Engineering [Should] Start in Secondary School." The author argues that the training of engineers and teachers should begin in secondary school, where students could get an early exposure to the fundamentals of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and mechanics. To this end the scientific community ought to provide concrete assistance to teachers by going to schools and speaking with students about the benefits and achievements of the sciences. He proposes that scientists with specialized

knowledge of automated systems and robotics from technology universities modeled after those in Romania and some other foreign countries, and that students be selected and specially prepared for them while still in secondary school.

CANNING INDUSTRY RAPPED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Important Link in the Agroindustrial Complex." The editorial notes that the republic canning industry is slated to produce 740 million cans of fruit and vegetables in 1983, an increase of 90 million cans over 1982. To accommodate this growth new canning plants and shops have been built in Tashkent, Fergana, and Kashkadarya Oblasts, and special processing and drying stations have been outfitted on a number of farms. Yet, according to numerous letters of complaint reaching the newspaper's editorial office, republic cannery workers do not fully grasp the high responsibility of their work, and are releasing quantities of poorly canned produce to consumers. For example, trade organizations have complained so much about the worthless canned goods being produced by the Andizhan Cannery that state arbitration is now in effect to try to resolve the problems between them. The editorial points out that canneries also face serious difficulties due to disruptions in railroad shipments and shortages of refrigerated cars.

LAND RECLAMATION MINISTER ON WATER SHORTAGE MEASURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by I. Joribekov, UzSSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, titled "Honored Is He Who Brings Water." Writing in conjunction with Ameliorators' Day, Joribekov deals with measures taken by the ministry to cope with the water shortage that will be experienced this season. He warns that water conservation must be enforced throughout the irrigation network which supplies water to 1.5 million hectares by means of 1,184 pump stations. Many of these waterways have no concrete to help prevent waste, and there is yet no overall system for keeping them clean or for regulating the distribution of water from them among the farms. The ministry has allocated 200 million rubles for dealing with the water shortage: 55 million rubles of this sum will be appropriated for laying concrete on canals and for digging 130 kilometers of ditches for water distribution. Many water structures have been or will be repaired, another 180 artesian wells have been dug, and plans have been drawn up to exploit 27 billion cubic meters subsoil water. Even with these steps the water shortage will be severe, particularly for those farms supplied by the Syrdarya basin, and for those supplied by the Tuktagul, Andizhan, Kayrakkum, Charvak, and Chardara Reservoirs. Joribekov urges everyone to practice water conservation measures that are aimed at saving 2 billion cubic meters water.

GISARAK RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 June 1983 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Yu. Georgiyevskiy, director of the press center of the UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and M. Karomov,

newspaper correspondent, titled "Gisarak Sea." the authors report on the progress of the construction of the Gisarak Reservoir on the Aksuv River in the Gisar foothills of Kashkadarya Oblast. The "Gisarakgidrostroy" Construction Trust began building the structure in 1976 and has thus far appropriated 68 million rubles of the 118 million rubles allocated for the project. It has laid 2.5 million cubic meters rock and gravel on the dam, which will be 140 meters high, built the water channel and gates, and finished work on a number of structures for the Miraki Settlement for workers. When completed the reservoir will hold 170 million cubic meters water that will supply 50,000 hectares in the Kitab, Shakhrisabz, Yakkabag, and Kamashi Rayons. The authors note that a shortage of excavators and bulldozers slows the work of some construction sections.

WATER BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word item by B. Qahhorov titled "Yakkabag Treasury." The report states that the first stage of the Kyzylsu Reservoir in Kashkadarya Oblast has been approved by a state commission, clearing the way for its 1.6 million cubic meters water to be released to regional farms. When completed the reservoir will hold 20 million cubic meters water for irrigation of 40,000 hectares.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 24 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word item titled "Water for the Fields." The report states that the Kakayda Pump Station is now pumping water to fields in the Babatag massif in Surkhandarya Oblast. Next winter the pump station will divert the Amudarya water through the Babatag Canal to the Southern Surkhan Reservoir.

SHOLOKHOV QUOTED AS GIVING CONDITIONAL SUPPORT TO SIBERIAN WATER DIVERSION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 18-21 a 1,900-word article titled "As Great and Deep as the Don." The article is an interview with Russian author Mikhail Sholokhov. After discussing other problems related to water in Central Asia, the interviewer asks Sholokhov: "There was talk at the CPSU 25th and 26th Congresses of diverting Siberian rivers to Central Asia. Then there were debates in the press about it, and they're still continuing. Scholars and writers are expressing different opinions on the problem 'Is it necessary to divert or not?' What do you have to say about this?"

[Sholokhov] "I am not against this. But before diverting the Siberian rivers, serious, profound, thorough calculations must be made. So that later we won't say, 'Alas!' Then we will deliver plenty of agricultural products to the Homeland but will not harm the balance of nature."

CONSUMER GOODS SECTOR SLAMMED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word double-column lead editorial titled "Concern for the People's Prosperity." The editorial criticizes consumer goods industrial enterprises and organizations that have consistently failed to fulfill their

assignments since 1981. The greatest backwardness has been noted in the Ministries of Light, Local, and Consumer Services Industries, the "Uzbitkhion" and "Sredazelektroapparat" Unions, the Tashkent Electronic Equipment Plant, the Uzbekistan Metallurgy Plant, and the Tashkent Perfume and Cosmetics Plant. Over 11 percent of the enterprises in the sector failed to fulfill production plans in the first 4 months of 1983, and 18 percent produced less than in the same period of 1982. Citizens must suffer the absence of the most ordinary products in stores, as well as the presence of outdated or defective goods. The Ministry of Trade and the "Uzbekbirlashuv" devote little attention to the study of trends in consumer demands and exert little influence on industrial enterprises to produce goods most in demand. The editorial urges party and soviet organs to take steps to quicken the construction, reconstruction, and reoutfitting of enterprises that produce consumer goods, to improve the exploitation of existing production capabilities, and to increase the utilization of local raw materials and recycled resources in producing consumer goods.

Social and Cultural Affairs

REVIEWER CHALLENGES AUTHOR'S VIEW THAT ISLAMIC FAITH IS HARMFUL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 24, 10 June 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by Umarali Normatov titled "What Is the Essence of the Emotional Troubles?" The article is one of two reviews printed of a story by the young Uzbek author Khayriddin Sultonov which appeared in the No 3, 1983 issue of the Uzbek-language young people's literary journal YOSHLIK. The story, "Yozning yolgiz yodgori" (The Only Remembrance of Spring) is about an old religious man whose life was filled with misfortune. The critic U. Normatov finds fault with the way the author has indicated the misfortunes are all due to the hero's religious belief. "As is stated over and over in the work, Adash Karvon [the hero, whose name means "confused caravan driver,"] is a man who believes in God. Saying he will firmly hold to the way of Islam, he has become an obedient, subdued, submissive man as low as the earth, whose feeling of recognition of his own worth and truth, and struggle for honor, happiness and life are extinguished. The writer searches for the fundamental reason of all the misfortunes which befall the hero in this. We can argue about this with the writer. First of all, it is incorrect to peg the submissiveness and obedience which are characteristic of Adash Karvon only on the Islamic faith. Especially not in our days. Much has been written about the consequences of submissiveness which resulted from Islam. There are many other vital factors besides religious convictions which have caused and are causing submissiveness, and I think that it is more important today to bring them to the attention of readers. In the work it is told that because Adash Karvon has a passive nature he became a victim of the 'cult of personality'; however, we know very well that such difficulties befell many active people with a fighting nature.

"At the same time, while the author attempted to tie the weaknesses of the hero's character and his life's confusion with the Islamic faith, more serious and credible proof was necessary to show this kind of tragedy of faith; the causes cited on which the unhappy consequences are blamed in the work are weak. For example, when Adash Karvon has left his son alone so he can go to mosque

to recite the Friday prayer, the murder takes place; in this way a religious rite turns out to be the cause of misfortune. That is, in the author's interpretation, if the old man had not gone to the mosque that day, the misfortune would not have occurred."

U.S. WRITER VISITS UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 24, 10 June 1983 carries on page 7 a 200-word article by V. Nikolayev titled "U.S. Writer Is Guest of Our Republic." The article reports on a visit by "the well-known American writer" Patrick Smith to Uzbekistan. During his visit of several days in the republic Smith saw Tashkent and a collective farm in Tashkent Oblast. He also traveled to Samarkand and Bukhara. In Samarkand he met with students and pupils of Samarkand State University. Smith also met with first secretary of the UzSSR Writers' Union Sarvar Azimov.

PUBLIC DISSATISFACTION WITH PRESS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 23 June 1983 carries on page 1 a double-column lead-editorial titled "The Effectiveness of the Press." The editorial points out that the press must be a "sensitive barometer of public opinion" and that journalists and press workers must keep in mind that the educational and cultural level of readers is always growing. Numerous letters have been received by the newspaper editorial office that reflect dissatisfaction with the substance, language, and form of various articles and news reports being published in oblast, city and rayon newspapers. These newspapers publish too many articles that no one wants to read, exhortative pieces that irritate people, hackneyed reports and commentaries, and lead articles devoid of profound generalizations or new thoughts. In fact, the quality of materials on important issues being published in various oblast and rayon newspapers is "pitiful." The editorial remarks: "The pages of numerous rayon newspapers are filled with articles and various reports taken for the most part from republic and oblast newspapers. As a result readers become better informed of events taking place in states on the other side of the world than of what is going on in the areas where they live." The editorial lays the responsibility for this situation at the doorstep of city and rayon party committees, some of whom completely neglect local newspapers, others of whom interfere so much that they've stifled the initiative of press workers. Party committees, particularly obkoms, must exert more effective leadership over the local press by establishing clearer guidelines based on the recommendations of press reviews and social research groups. The editorial notes that criticism in the press is a powerful weapon that can be used to eradicate all sorts of social ills when it is wielded in a principled, objective way: "Journalists must rigidly defend state interests when they spot shortcomings."

PRESS REVIEW RAPS LOCAL PRESS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 11 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by newspaper correspondent A. Umarov titled "A Lot of Words, But Little Result." The article is a press review of the Gulistan Rayon newspaper GULISTON. It outlines the causes and goals of

measures taken by the Syrdarya Obkom and Gulistan Raykom in recent years to improve the newspaper. The fundamental defect of GULISTON is that since the beginning of 1981 it has published only 13 critical articles and feuilletons. Because the bulk of its materials merely report, list accomplishments or measures, and contain excessive praise, readers and rural correspondents have virtually stopped sending critical letters and information about undesirable practices to the editorial office. In addition its coverage of the Soviet way of life, socialist competition, labor discipline, and indoctrinational work, is scant or superficial. In its review of August 1982 the obkom faulted the raykom for not exerting effective leadership over the newspaper, not controlling how the newspaper executed its decisions, and not assuring that soviet and economic leaders responded to the few critical articles printed in the newspaper.

IRREGULARITIES IN ENTRANCE STANDARDS FOR VUZes SCORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 3 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 1,300-word double-column lead editorial titled "Talented Youth: To the Educational Institutions!" The editorial discusses various trends that have made it necessary to raise entrance standards for VUZes. First, too few students have pursued theoretical and practical aspects of the sciences in their previous studies, with the result that they are not fully qualified for higher learning. Second, future requirements of the national economy for teachers, engineers, agronomists, doctors, pharmacists, and other specialized fields, must be given greater weight in the admissions policy of VUZes. Third, a number of irregularities are practiced in the holding and evaluation of entrance examinations at numerous VUZes. Far too many students are being admitted on the basis of whom they know, of nepotism and favoritism, rather than in accordance with their aptitude, knowledge, and interests. At the same time a number of better qualified people are turned down because they don't know the right people. The editorial admonishes VUZ administrators and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, to more closely supervise the composition of admission committees and the way they conduct entrance examinations.

HEALTH MINISTER REVIEWS DEVELOPMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 19 June 1983 carries on page 3 a 900-word article by A. Khudoyberganov, UzSSR minister of health, titled "Guardians of Health." Writing in conjunction with Medical Workers' Day, Khudoyberganov reviews recent developments in the field of health services. A Tashkent filial of the All-Union Scientific Center for Surgery of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences has been opened. Several polyclinics for women and children and women consultation centers under the republic Ministry of Health have begun operations in Tashkent, Samarkand, Andizhan, and Nukus. There are now over 200 departments of the Emergency Aid service and 1,346 doctors providing such aid to the rural population. Presently, republic hospitals have 28,332 spaces for midwife and gynecology services and 48,731 spaces for pediatrics. There are 644 polyclinics for women and 987 for children, as well as special hospitals in Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, and Namangan Oblasts, where mother and child can be treated at the same time.

Every effort is being made to improve medical service in rural areas: Presently, more than 70 percent of young medical specialists are being sent to villages." In all, the republic has 1,190 hospitals, 2,472 dispensaries and polyclinics, 5 medical VUZes, 16 scientific medical research institutes, 50,000 doctors, and 140,000 mid-level medical personnel. Nonetheless, Khudoyberganov remarks: "The quality of health care still does not conform to the demands of developed socialism." He stresses that a major task in the area of disease prevention is to get the entire population to have annual checkups at dispensaries.

UZBEK POET LINKS KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN WITH KNOWLEDGE OF NATIVE LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 23, 3 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word article by Uyghun (UzSSR People's Poet) titled "Glorious Mission." The article is printed in connection with recent efforts to improve the instruction of the Russian language in Uzbekistan. Among Uyghun's comments is the following: "A firm knowledge of language is also tied to the general cultural level. The more deeply we know our mother tongue, the easier it will be to learn Russian. ...We authors will be in the front ranks of ideological workers in spreading the second mother tongue--Russian--among the younger generation."

UZSSR WRITERS UNION DISCUSSES ATHEISM, BORDER GUARD THEMES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 23, 3 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 300-word article titled "At the UzSSR Writers Union." This is a report on a meeting of the secretariat of the UzSSR Writers Union Board. Among other matters, questions of literature and atheism were discussed in detail. It was also noted that today, when the ideological struggle is at its height, the place of literature's ideological front is extremely important. It was said to be necessary to republish works on atheistic themes, particularly those of Hamza Hakim-zoda Niyoziy, Ghafur Gulom and Abdulla Qodiriy." A report was also given at the meeting by Writers Union Secretary Boris Parmuzin "On the results of the All-Union seminar devoted to questions of creating works about the lives of border guards."

ANDIZHAN OBKOM SECRETARY ON RURAL LIVING STANDARDS, ATHEISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 5 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by M. Muhitdinov, Andizhan Obkom secretary, titled "Let's Live and Work Well." Muhitdinov describes measures taken in recent years to raise rural living standards in Andizhan Oblast. Apart from improving utility and public services, efforts are being made to eliminate the khutor-farms and tiny villages--250 such farms were eliminated in 1976-1982 and the obkom has recently resolved to eliminate another 384. Expansion of educational facilities has resulted in "an annual growth of literacy among rural workers." Muhitdinov considers this an important factor in the process of eradicating vestiges of the past, and states "we place the highest priority on intensifying atheistic indoctrination of the rural population." Steps have been taken to make the oblast filial of the republic Scientific Atheism House

a center of this work. Also, oblast and rayon party committee councils on the propagation and introduction of new customs and ceremonies have increased their activities. Muhtidinov states that the obkom, in cooperation with various organizations, regularly conducts sociological research on rural living conditions. Such research helps the obkom stay informed about rural life and current problems.

UZBEK FILMS SAID TO FAIL BECAUSE THEY LACK NATIONAL QUALITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN'ATI in Uzbek No 11, November 1982 carries on pages 8-11 a 3,500 word article titled "Are the People Satisfied With You?" This is a report on a roundtable discussion concerning Uzbek films. The participants are almost unanimously critical of recent Uzbek films. Sarvar Azimov [first secretary of the UzSSR Writers' Union] complains that film directors know neither the Russian nor Uzbek languages well. He says that it is necessary to know at least one, and if both, then all the better.

FILM PRODUCER SCORES FAKE EASTERN EXOTIC QUALITY IN FILMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN'ATI in Uzbek, Nos 3 and 4, March and April 1982 carry on pages 18-20 and 12-14, respectively, a 5,300-word article by Latif Fayziyev (Laureat of the State Prize of the UzSSR imeni Hamza) entitled "The Truth, the Whole Truth and Nothing but the Truth." The film producer points to many of the weak spots in the Uzbek film industry, particularly those in which films give an inaccurate portrayal of events. He specifically takes issue with exotic oriental scenes which are inaccurate. "In contemporary film, everything--be it spectacular or educational--must be based on the truth. It is not necessary for us to falsely embellish with fake oriental details of an exotic life." "The things that occur in Ali Hamroyev's latest film 'The Sentry' happen among peoples living neither in Central Asia nor the Pamirs nor Tibet. If this had been in a science fiction film such as 'The Land of Sannikov' no one would object. The brighter the costumes were, the more exotic the nature and life scenes, the more beautiful the women (whether Uighur or Tibetan--their nationality unknown)--the more abstract the decorations--all this would have been for the better. But 'The Sentry' was about a particular time--the destruction of the Bukharan Amirate, and there is a specific place; this is what I object to."

UZSSR MINISTER OF EDUCATION ADDRESSED EDUCATION WORKERS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 600-word article by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Traditional Meeting." The article reports on a meeting of the leadership of the UzSSR Ministry of Education with those workers of people's education attending qualification improvement courses and faculties. Among those addressing the group was UzSSR Minister of Education S. Sh. Shermuhamedov. He spoke of the improvement in preschool education, but noted areas which still need improvement. Particular attention needs to be given to physical and aesthetic training. There are still many with illnesses among preschool children. "This is a result of a formal approach to medical examination." Food

given children in the preschool institutions is often not nutritious and funds for food are not always fully spent. With regard to other schools, the minister referred to frequent cases of giving undeserved high marks. He called for more widespread extended day schools and courses, particularly for pupils of upper classes. "It must never be forgotten that this is not merely a pedagogical problem, but also a social-economic problem. After this Shermuhamedov spoke about such problems as labor and production training of school pupils, further improvement of the study of Russian language and literature, strengthening of military-patriotic training and preparation of youths for the USSR Armed Forces."

SEMINAR HELD ON UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE INSTRUCTION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 June 1983 carries on page 3 a 200-word article by N. Ahmedova titled "Conference Held." The article reports on a scientific-practical conference on problems of perfecting the content and methods of Uzbek language and literature instruction. The conference was jointly sponsored by the Uzbek Language and Literature Instruction Department of the Uzbekistan Institute of Pedagogical Sciences imeni Qori-Niyoziy and the Termez city (Surkhan Darya Oblast) Methods Cabinet.

PREPARATORY FACULTY OF PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE CONCENTRATES ON PROVIDING SKILLS IN WRITING NATIVE LANGUAGE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by M. Mominova (teacher of the Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizomiy) titled "Let Students Acquire a Firm Knowledge." The article concerns the efforts to provide students in the preparatory course at Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute with remedial written native language skills. The pupils in the course are almost all young people who worked at least a year or two in a factory or on a farm after completion of secondary school and who for a time did not have sufficient opportunity to read or study independently. "In particular, in the secondary school 9th and 10th grades (not counting the 1 hour 9th grade class on native language) very few lessons are given in the area of cultivating pupils' written language and performing written work which is correct in orthography, punctuation and style. Therefore, producing written skills in those attending preparatory departments of higher educational institutions is a question of particular importance."

AL-KHORAZMIY STRUCK A BLOW TO FALSE ISLAMIC ASSERTIONS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 7 June 1983 carries on page 3 an 800-word article by Q. Nurinov (director of the Mathematics Cabinet of Khorazm Oblast Institute of Teacher Qualifications Improvement) titled "Great Scholar of the East." The article concerns the works of the philosopher and mathematician Al-Khorazmiy. He is said to have opened the way to progressive social-philosophical thought "despite the dominance of religious-idealistic thought" of his time. "His works created the possibility for secular sciences to be freed from the influence of the Islamic religion. More accurately, the achievements of the scholar in the field of science struck a serious blow to religion and the scholastic-idealistic philosophy which predominated and laid bare the attacks and false assertions by Islam concerning nature."

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHER'S EFFORTS PAY OFF IN MILITARY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 25 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 150-word article titled "Gratitude of the Military Unit." The article cites a letter to Russian teacher Yelena Gabdul'novna Timirboyeva of Shakkikhan School No 8. The letter in part reads, "Thank you very much for teaching Russian so well to the youths who finished the school where you work and who [now] are serving in our unit. From the very first days of their service these youths have been outstanding pupils in military [jangovar] and political preparedness." Timirboyeva has been working as a Russian language teacher since 1945. She is active in passing her experience on to other teachers.

UZBEK POET DECRIES MUSICAL PAN-ORIENTALISM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 2, February 1983 carries on pages 18-21 a 2,900-word article titled "Faithfulness to the Main Path." The article is an interview with the Uzbek poet Erkin Vohidov. In discussing the major shortcomings of Uzbek songs, Vohidov says, "It is necessary to put an end to the imitation of Azerbaijani and Iranian songs." The interviewer probes deeper: "That brings to my mind what was said with great fervor by one of our most popular singers: Those accusing us of mixing melodies of Oriental peoples, in particular of Iran, India and Afghanistan as well as Azerbaijan with [our own] music and songs are absolutely incorrect. Perhaps we were once united with those peoples. That's why our songs and melodies harmonized so well with each other. Is it a sin to restore that historical harmony?"

Vohidov responds: "I am in total disagreement with that idea. True, there are common aspects in Oriental music, such as the sad wailing I mentioned not long ago. That is from the historical communality experienced by Oriental peoples. But it's unclear to me if we were all united in ancient times. You know, it is also necessary to approach music from the aspect of language. After all, we don't add Hindi and Azerbaijani words to our language, do we?"

JOURNAL OPENS NEW RUBRIC ON GREAT ORIENTAL FIGURES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 1, January 1983 carries on pages 24-25 an article by Naim Norqulov titled "Manly." The article launches a new rubric of the journal SOVET OZBEKISTONI SAN"ATI to be titled "Great Figures of the Orient." In the introduction from the editor, the reader is informed: "A new rubric has been opened in our journal. Under the new rubric 'Great Figures of the Orient' we will provide articles about scholars, painters, sculptors, carvers, musicians and singers who built the cornerstones of oriental art and culture."

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE STRESSED FOR UZBEK PUPILS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 20 May 1983 carries on page 1 a 700-word lead editorial titled "Great and Powerful Language." The editorial is written on the occasion of the opening of an Uzbekistan Scientific-

Practical Conference on the topic "Perfecting the Study of the Russian Language in Republic Educational Institutions and Improving Work in This Field with Youths of Military Service Age." The article is introduced with statements about the important role of the Russian language: "The Russian language! It is the language of the great leader Lenin, the language of the great Russian people--the eldest brother of the country which carried out the first socialist revolution in the world. The Russian language, which is a great achievement in mankind's linguistic culture, is a powerful means of the Soviet peoples' monolithic unity and consanguinity."

The editorial claims that the desire of non-Russian people to learn Russian is growing daily. In Uzbekistan, as elsewhere in the USSR, "very great attention is being given to learning the Russian language as the second mother tongue." Over 25,000 teachers are helping to teach the Russian language in schools and higher and secondary specialized educational institutions of the republic. "Moreover, Russian language is being taught from the first class to over 64,500 pupils in 665 general education schools and 11 boarding schools. Almost 227,000 pupils are learning Russian in circles within schools, and 8,000 in circles of institutions outside of schools."

"A firm grasp of the Russian language by the younger generation reaching maturity undoubtedly also plays an important role in their being raised in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism. Good instruction of the Russian language, the means of cross-national communication, is one of today's important questions in preparing youth for military service. For this reason, the teacher kollektivs and Komsomol organizations of our republic's schools, with the practical cooperation of military commissariats, are also giving special attention to Russian language learning, one of the important conditions of preparing youth for the ranks of the Soviet Army. In particular, the Dzhizak city department of people's education, together with the military commissariat, has produced a complex of measures in order to deepen the knowledge of the Russian language by recruits, to teach them military terms, and to cultivate oral Russian speech; for this they organized 1-3 and 6-month courses."

The Komsomol is also aiding in the effort to teach Russian. Komsomol organizations are giving great help to teacher kollektivs and are making use of various work forms such as conducting Komsomol meetings, Pioneer gatherings and other meetings in Russian, and holding evenings, public displays of knowledge, festivals and weeks of Russian language.

International

EXHIBIT ON USSR EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek No 22, 27 May 83 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Exhibit in Kabul"]

[Text] An exhibit titled "Higher Education in the USSR" has been organized in Kabul, capital of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic. The achievements of the Soviet higher school in the fields of education and training are reflected

through the example of Uzbekistan. Participating in the opening of the exhibit were member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party A. Rotibzod, Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party M. Bar'yalay as well as representatives of the Soviet delegation.

Afghanistan Democratic Republic Minister of Education A. Qayumiy noted in particular the fraternal help of the Soviet government in strengthening the victories won in the Saur Revolution, and in the work of developing modern higher and secondary specialized education in the country. The minister said that the exhibit will play a great role in the continuous improvement of friendship and fraternal relations between the two countries, in acquainting the two peoples with one another and in strengthening their mutual cooperation.

NEW AFGHAN WRITERS UNION CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 24 June 1983 carries on pages 1 and 7 a 700 word interview with Ghulom Castagir Panjiriy, poet and chairman of the Afghanistan Writers Union, titled "Adjoining Hearts." Panjiriy states that he has been in the USSR since 8 June, arriving there after attending a writers conference in the GDR. In Moscow he visited the USSR Writers' Union where he talked with its First Secretary Georgiy Markov and secretaries Vitaliy Ozerov and Yuriy Verchenko. After talks with Tajik writers in Dushanbe he went to Uzbekistan and toured Bukhara and Samarkand. While in Tashkent Panjiriy was received by Sharaf Rashidov who spoke about the work being carried out in the republic in accordance with guidelines contained in party directives and the speeches of Yuriy Andropov, and also expressed opinions about various republic writers. Panjiriy also met with Uzbek Writers Union head Sarvar Azimov. They discussed cooperation between writers of the two countries and the participation of Afghan writers in the jubilee conference of Afro-Asian writers to be held in the fall in Tashkent. Panjiriy acknowledges that very few examples of modern Uzbek literature have been translated into Dari or Pushto, but notes that classical Uzbek literature is well known there since works by Babur and Navoi and others belong to their common literary heritage. He recalls that books by Sulayman Laiq and Asadulla Habib have been printed in Uzbekistan, and reports that now a book of his own poetry will be published in Uzbek translation. Panjiriy remarks that the experience and discussions he has had in the republic will be very helpful in his work as chairman.

TASHKENT MIDDLE SCHOOL MAINTAINS LINKS WITH ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 14 May 83 p 2

[Article by N. Tillayeva: "Envoy of Friendship"]

[Excerpts] For several years our capital's Middle School No 22 imeni Mannon Uyghur has had an "International Friendship Club." The club is called by the name of the famous thinker Abu Rayhon Beruniy. Its more than 400 members have established strong ties with their counterparts of fraternal republics and foreign countries.... The members of the club have also been corresponding for several years with young people of Arab countries. They study the

geography, life of the people and their customs. The exhibit stand "The Palestinian People on the Road to Freedom" dedicated to the Palestinian young people's struggle for freedom is a clear example of this.

The club members maintain contact with the Abu Ali ibn Sino Friendship Club of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic. That middle school's director, Mr As-Said Khanshalaviy, asked in the name of the club's members for books to be sent illuminating the lives and work of such thinkers as those of the great figures of Oriental poetry Alisher Navoi, Hofiz Sheroziy, Abdurahmon Jomiy and Nizamiy Ganjaviy. He also wrote of his satisfaction that he had previously visited School No 22 and that the Uzbek pupils were enthusiastically studying Arabic. He expressed the desire of Algerian children to establish a strong bond with children of Uzbekistan.

Arabic language teacher Nasiba Toshmatova said that "Recently school pupils and members of the 'International Friendship Club' sent notebooks, pens and other school supplies for Afghan children. The children were so interested in this that they began to ask what else they could send. I was very happy about this. How could I not be happy over our children being raised in an international spirit?"

TASHKENT PLANT MAKING COTTON MACHINES FOR NICARAGUA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 4 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word item by A. Tolipov titled "Uzbekistan Abroad." Tolipov reports that the "Tashkhimselfmash" Plant has begun to produce "KV-3,6A" machines for picking and baling cotton which will be shipped to farmers in Nicaragua. These machines are noted for their productiveness and ease of operation. Tolipov also notes that the plant will prepare this year "OVKh-28" spraying machines for Egypt, Mozambique, Angola and Syria.

COTTON SHIPPED FROM KARAKALPAKISTAN TO ROMANIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 1 June 1983 carries on page 2 a 100-word report titled "To New Addresses." The report states that 350 tons of cotton were recently shipped from Karakalpakistan to textile enterprises in Romania. In the past the republic has also made cotton shipments to Cuba, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland and the GDR.

RASHIDOV WORK TRANSLATED INTO JAPANESE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 24 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 100-word report titled "'Song of Kashmir' in Japanese." The report states that recently the "Sindzidayse" Publishing House in Tokyo printed a Japanese translation of Sharaf Rashidov's "Song of Kashmir." The illustrated publication also contains a brief biography and photograph of the author, as well as an appendix with information on Uzbekistan and photographs reflecting the prosperous life of its people.

TASHKENT DELEGATION TOURS SISTER CITY TRIPOLI

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 7 June 1983 carries on page 3 a 100-word TASS report titled "Tashkent Guests in Tripoli." The report states that the visit of a delegation of Tashkent city officials to Tripoli has concluded. Delegation members toured industrial and agricultural sites in the Libyan capital, met with municipal leaders to review the development of ties between the two sister cities, and signed a cooperation pact providing for expansion of exchanges.

PASSENGER FLIGHTS BETWEEN TASHKENT, KABUL BEGIN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek 18 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word item by A. Nizomov titled "'TU-154' on a Friendship Route." Nizomov reports that republic pilots Abdusattor Ernazarov and Aleksey Brikun flew the first TU-154 passenger flight from Tashkent to Kabul and back on 17 June. The airliner makes the 930 kilometer flight to Kabul in 90 minutes. Nizomov recalls that following the June 1921 Soviet Afghan friendship treaty the Soviet government had flown various spare parts, fuel, and weapons from Tashkent to Kabul as a gift to Amir Amanullakhan. After that, regular passenger flights between the two countries continued until the end of the 1920's.

AMERICAN WRITER PATRICK SMITH IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 10 June 1983 carries on page 7 a 200-word item by V. Nikolayev titled "U.S. Writer a Guest in Our Republic." Nikolayev reports that the American writer Patrick Smith spent several days in the republic. Smith is known to Soviet readers through the publication of a part of his trilogy on the Floridians in the journal INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA and of a one-volume collection of his works by "Progress" Publishers in 1982. Smith toured Tashkent, visited Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Tashkent Rayon, and went to Bukhara and Samarkand to view the historical monuments. While in Samarkand he met with teachers and students at the State University. Smith also talked with Writers' Union head Sarvar Azimov and several Uzbek writers who participated in the Great Patriotic War. The writers stressed the critical role of creative people in preserving world peace.

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR BRIEFED ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION IN UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 8 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 250-word article titled "Meeting at the UzSSR Ministry of Education." The article reports on a meeting and conversation of the UzSSR Minister of Education S. Sh. Shermuhamedov with Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR Miloyko Drulevich. The UzSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs B. A. Abdurazzoqov also participated in the discussion, as did the UzSSR Deputy Minister of Education I. S. Mominov. Almost all of the discussion reported in the OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI article refers to the teaching of the Russian language in the UzSSR and the training of Russian language teachers for the UzSSR.

INDIAN WRITER MEETS WITH UzSSR MINISTER OF EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 22 June 1983 carries on page 4 a 200-word article titled "Discussion With Indian Guest." The article reports on a meeting of the Indian writer Valampuri Zhons [?] with the UzSSR Minister of Education Shermukhamedov. Zhons, who is in the USSR at the invitation of APN, is chief editor of the Tamil journal METTI and the weekly TKHA. Zhons was in Tashkent for 3 days. He came in order to prepare material for a series of articles on achievements of the Central Asian republics in the social, economic and cultural fields. While in Tashkent he visited noteworthy places, became acquainted with new construction and visited the UzSSR Exhibition of the Achievements of the People's Economy.

On Monday he met with UzSSR Minister of Education Shermukhamedov. He extended greetings to all Soviet people and spoke about friendship between the two countries. Shermukhamedov spoke about the great and complex path of development of UzSSR people's education. Also participating in the meeting was member of the board, Head of the School Office of the UzSSR Ministry of Education J. Gh. Yoldoshev.

KOMSOMOL COMMITTEES CALLED ON TO IMPROVE WORK IN SENDING MEMBERS ABROAD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 22 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 800-word lead editorial titled "the Itineraries of Friendship Call." The article concerns tourism organized by the Komsomol. It reports that the number of young tourists taking trips around Uzbekistan has increased over 60 [sic] fold over the last decade. There have also been more tourists from abroad coming to Uzbekistan. The republic Komsomol committees are firmly carrying on work in sending groups of young people abroad. They are using trips abroad in encouraging Komsomol youth to achieve high indices in work and excellence in studies. Just last year 3,700 young people of our republic, including 1,500 young men and women traveling on privilege passes went abroad.

"However, it cannot be said that all oblast Komsomol committees are giving great attention to preparing and sending young people's tourist groups abroad or are achieving timely and high quality registration of their documents. As a result of carelessness and sometimes even irresponsibility, there are cases of those setting out to travel abroad who don't go because of the indifference of certain individuals. There are oblasts where shortcomings are allowed in forming tourist groups and in filling them with the assigned number of Komsomol youth. In particular, there were 16 fewer people than had been indicated in groups sent abroad last year from Surkhan-Darya Oblast, there were 15 fewer from Korezm Oblast, and 12 fewer from Dzhizak Oblast. Not more than 40 percent in the Komsomol committee groups from Andizhan, Namangan and Bukhara Oblasts consisted of young workers and agricultural personnel. Moreover, it is also important to achieve greater attention to the age and party status of those in the tourist groups sent abroad, and for a greater proportion to be leaders in production.

Military

UZBEK MILITARY COMMISSAR ON PREPAREDNESS, SERVICE OF UZBEKISTAN'S YOUTH

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 6 May 1983 carries on page 3 articles (total 1,800 words) concerning military preparedness and service. One, by A. Starushkevich, military commissar of Tashkent's Akmal-Ikramovskiy Rayon, concentrates on basic military preparedness and "Orlyonok" games and activities of the DOSAAF. Although most schools in Akmal-Ikramovskiy Rayon are carrying out productive work in the field of military-patriotic upbringing, Starushkevich claims "we have not fully used our internal potential." Starushkevich calls for improving the sponsorship of pupils of veterans of labor and war, and families of those who died in combat; he also calls for instilling gratitude and respect among pupils toward these people. Starushkevich cites measures designed to improve the physical condition of draft age and predraft age youth.

Another of the articles on the page, one by Reserve Senior Sergeant K. Khudayberganov, tells of his military service in the Primor'ye Region where his subunit consisted of members of various nationalities. "What we didn't know we learned by asking one another. In this, our knowledge of Russian was a great help."

CALL TO ATTRACT NATIVE WOMEN TO PARACHUTING IN UzSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek 10 June 1983 carries on page 1 a 600-word article titled "Fly in the Sky!" The article reports on parachutists and parachuting in the UzSSR. It begins by noting that in recent years the sport of parachuting has qualitatively improved in the system of military-applied types of sports. The sport of parachuting has been particularly popularized in Samarkand, Andizhan, Fergana, Navoi, and Kashkardarya Oblasts. "Still, there exist great reserves and unused capacities, particularly of local women, in developing the sport of parachuting. The insufficient material bases and lack of air sport clubs and staff of special instructors pose an obstacle to mass participation by men and women in this type of sport. There are no parachute towers, parachute villages or training structures. It is necessary to further enliven the political-training work among parachute teams. Komsomol committees are participating little in matters of organizational preparation closely related to parachute sport problems.

"The Central Committee Bureau of the Uzbekistan Leninist Komsomol and the Central Committee Presidium of the UzSSR DOSAAF have adopted a joint resolution 'On Further Developing the Sport of Parachuting in the Republic.' The resolution charges the oblast Komsomol committees and the oblast committees of the UzSSR DOSAAF with providing for mass participation in the sport of parachuting and attracting more women to this type of sport.

"The UzSSR DOSAAF Central Committee Department of Military-Technical Types of Sports and the Uzbekistan Leninist Komsomol Central Committee Department of Sport and Mass Defense Matters were assigned to prepare proposals on organization of air sport clubs in Andizhan, Samarkand, Navoi, Fergana and Kashkardarya Oblasts.

"The Uzbekistan Leninist Komsomol Central Committee Departments of Propaganda and Agitation and Sport and Mass Defense Matters were given the tasks of preparing and carrying out a republic contest "Bravo, Girls" with the participation of women parachutists, as well as a series of broadcasts devoted to propagandizing the sport of parachuting in the republic; the editorial boards of newspapers for young people and television and radio editorial boards for youth were given the tasks of strengthening the propaganda of the sport of parachuting."

The newspaper carries five more articles on parachuting in the 10, 11 and 21 June issues. Most of them call for more women to join the sport or present a girl's experiences, emphasizing the joy of skydiving.

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